The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,317.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town ....Rs. 52 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto .... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding .... 2¼ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. EACH—RUPEE 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship Mahratta, 742 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 31st August, at noon.

August.		September.	
Leave Bombay	31	Leave Negapatam	10
	Sept.		
„ Carwar	2	„ Pondicherry	11
„ Mangalore	3	„ Madras	13
„ Cannanore	4	„ Coconada	15
„ Calicut	4	„ Vizagapatam	16
„ Beypore	4	„ Bimlipatam	16
„ Cochin	5	„ Gopalpore	17
„ Tuticorin	6	„ False Point	18
„ Colombo	7	Arrives Calcutta	19
„ Galle	8		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

The steam-ship Abyssinia, 1,129 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Templeton, will be despatched on Saturday, the 4th September at 4 P. M.

Up.	Sept.	Down.	Sept.
Leave Bombay	4	Leave Bussorah	24
„ Kurrachee	8	„ Fao	24
„ Guadur	9	„ Bushire	26
„ Muscat	12	„ Linga	28
„ Bunder Abbas	14	„ Bunder Abbas	30
„ Linga	15		Oct.
„ Bahrein	16	„ Muscat	2
„ Bushire	18	„ Guadur	4
„ Fao	19	„ Kurrachee	6
Arrive Bussorah	20	Arrive Bombay	9

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

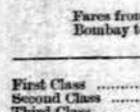


THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P. M.

The steam-ship Kurrachee, 510 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on Saturday, the 28th instant, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Butchers Island and Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 6	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

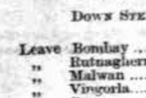
Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November 1867.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.



ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Sunday.
„ Rutnagherry	Sunday.	„ Beypore	Monday.
„ Malwan	„	„ Calicut	„
„ Vingorla	„	„ Tellicherry	Tuesday.
„ Goa	Monday.	„ Cannanore	„
„ Carwar	„	„ Mangalore	Wednesday
„ Compta	„	„ Coompta	Thursday.
„ Mangalore	Tuesday.	„ Carwar	„
„ Cannanore	Wednesday.	„ Goa	„
„ Tellicherry	„	„ Vingorla	Friday.
„ Calicut	„	„ Malwan	„
„ Beypore	„	„ Rutnagherry	Saturday.
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Sunday.

The Steamer GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain ROBINSON, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 28th instant. For freight and passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 23rd August, 1869.

FOR KURRACHEE AND BUSSORAH.



THE first class screw Steamer VISCOUNT CANNING, 782 tons, 180 H. P., Captain GOTTLIEB, will be despatched as above on the 28th inst. For freight or passage apply to

BELL, VENTZ, & LUCIUS, Agents.

5, Hornby Row, 23rd August, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship PANDORA, arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship Pandora.

Bombay, 13th August, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship BENLOMOND, from Clyde, are requested to send off Boats alongside to take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned, and he will not be responsible for the condition of any package after the same has left the Ship's deck.

CURSETJEE AND EDULJEE DUBASHES, For Captain Patching.

NOTICES.

LIVERY STABLES.—Pestonjee Eduljee Shroff, Kalbadavie Road, opposite the Shop of Nuthoo Ebram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquins, Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one Horse or a pair. Charges moderate. Terms—Cash in advance.

T O B A C C O.

THOMAS BEAR'S PREPARED TOBACCOS.

VIRGINIA, BIRD'S-EYE, SHAG, LATAKIAH, &c.

Trade Mark—The Elephant.

Sold by Chemists and Store-keepers throughout the world

N.B.—Ask for BEAR'S TOBACCOS, and see that you get them Manufactory—BOROUGH, LONDON.

*** Price Lists Post Free.

AGENTS.—BOMBAY: Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

THOMPSON and COMPANY.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

Opposite the Secretariate,

22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,

From the late firm of

ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY RE-FILLED.

Messrs. Thompson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes. / Nail brushes. / Tooth Brushes / Combs. / Corn Plasters. / Perfumery. / Sponges. / Sponge Bags.

Flesh Gloves. / Chest Expanders. / Eau de Cologne. / Violet Powder. / Feeding Bottles. / Court Plaster. / Filters.

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMPSON & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every four weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The s. s. MAGDALA, 2,200 Tons, Captain THOMSON, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 15th September.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KURRACHEE FAIR and EXHIBITION.—The General Committee, assembled on the 7th August, 1869, have resolved that the KURRACHEE FAIR and EXHIBITION shall be OPENED on the 18th October, 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Articles will be received for Exhibition up to the 15th September, 1869.

W. A. INGLE, Honorary Secretary.

Kurrachee, 11th August, 1869.

IN the COURT for the RELIEF of INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of Act XI and XII Victoria, Chapter XXI, and of RAGHUBHOY RAMCHUNDER.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Petition by APPAJEE PANDOORUNG, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, the constituted Attorney of GOPALL KRISHNA MODAK, Hindoo, inhabitant of Nassick, in the District of Ahmednugger, a Creditor, praying for adjudication in Insolvency under the said Act against the said Raghubhoy Ramchunder, verified by the Affidavit of the said Appajee Pandoorung, was filed in this Honourable Court on the Fourteenth day of August, instant, and that the matters of the said Petition will be heard in the said Court on MONDAY the Thirteenth day of September next.

RICHARD BOLTON BARTON, LL. D., Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 24th day of August, 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we have CANCELLED the PARTNERSHIP of two of our Partners named KESSOWJEE LUDHA and DEAVEJEE SHEAVEJEE, by our own wish from 18th July, 1869; therefore if any person or persons do any sort of transaction with the said Kessowjee Ludha and Deavejee Sheavejee in our name from above-mentioned date the risk will be on themselves, and we are not responsible for same.

NUTHOO MOORARJEE.

BOARD.—Comfortable BOARD and LODGING can be had by a MARRIED COUPLE or TWO GENTLEMEN with a quiet family in a house on the Esplanade, close to the Fort, with full exposure to the sea-breeze and commanding a cheerful view. Terms moderate. Address A. D., "Bombay Gazette."

TO LET, PART of a roomy TOP FLOOR, situated in the Fort, open to the sea breeze, suitable for a Married Couple or two Gentlemen. Rent low.—Apply No. 113, "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICES.

DOLLOND'S.

DOLLOND'S TELESCOPES.

DOLLOND, 59, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Established upwards of 100 years. Optician to the Queen, the Admiralty, India Office, Trinity House, and Royal National Life Boat Institution. Manufacturer of Achromatic Telescopes (invented by his ancestor in 1758), Binoculars, Microscopes, Spectacles, and Mathematical Instruments of best quality. Catalogues on application. The public are cautioned against spurious articles bearing a forgery or imitation of the name.

F R A U D.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES, bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S LADIES' BOOTS, beautifully made and moderate in price. Prepared Kid Walking Boots, Elastic or Button, Fancy Toes, Military Heels, 16s. 6d. New designs in Enamelled or Glove Kid, for Croquet or Promenade, 21s. Elastic House Boots, soft mock Kid or Satinette, 5s. 6d. A single pair free to India by sample post, on receipt of paper pattern of sole, and remittance of price with one shilling additional. Catalogues post free. Remittances to be crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, Oxford Street, London, W.

D. NICHOLSON and COMPANY,

SILK, WOOLLEN, AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN COLONIAL AND FOREIGN AGENTS,

50, 51 and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

D. NICHOLSON & Co. undertake the execution of Indents for every description of goods for Merchants and Traders abroad, for a commission of 2½ per cent., the original invoices, in all cases, being forwarded.

As D. N. & Co. have accounts for their own business with all the principal Manufacturers in England and France, they can offer their Correspondents many advantages which could not be obtained from an ordinary Agent.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a commission of 2½ per cent.

D. NICHOLSON AND Co.,
50, 51 and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

Sole Agents for the WANZER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY and the BRITANNIA SEWING MACHINE COMPANY for the City of London.

Bankers—Messrs. Martin & Co., 68, Lombard Street.

N.B.—Price Lists can be procured from, and orders sent direct, or through Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie & Co., Calcutta; and also of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES FOR THE PEOPLE (registered) are undoubtedly the most useful article ever offered to the public.

ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.

Anything can be dyed with them in a few minutes without soiling the hands. In England "Judson's Dyes" are as "Household Words." Articles of Clothing that have been put aside as faded and useless may be made nearly equal to new, by merely following the simple directions appended to each bottle of Dyes.

NAMES OF COLOURS.

Magenta, Mauve, Violet, Scarlet, Green, Blue, Pink, Crimson, Brown, Canary, Orange, Black.

PRICE SIXPENCE PER BOTTLE.

May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world or wholesale of

DANIEL JUDSON & SON, 19A, Coleman St., London.

Agents at Bombay.
Bolton & Co., Elphinstone Circle.
Treacher & Co. (Limited).

N.B.—Observe our Trade Mark on every bottle.

LEA and PERRINS,

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c. arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NOTICES.

EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR 1868 TO THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS, AT THE CHIEF OFFICES OF THE SOCIETY, 17, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,

THURSDAY, THE 14TH DAY OF MAY, 1869.

The Directors have the pleasure of presenting to the Proprietors a report of the transactions of the Society for the year ending December 31st, 1868.

THE PREMIUMS ON THE NEW LIFE AND GUARANTEE POLICIES OF THE YEAR AMOUNT TO

£40,676 10s. 11d.,

Against £40,271 10s. of the previous year; showing that, notwithstanding the discontinuance of business in the United States and Canada, the amount of New Business has not only been maintained, but that a small increase has been made.

THE GROSS AMOUNT RECEIVED IN PREMIUMS DURING THE YEAR, WAS

£338,298 11s. 10d.

THE LIFE AND GUARANTEE CLAIMS PAID DURING THE YEAR WERE, INCLUDING BONUS ADDITIONS,

£257,147 10s. 7d.

The amount of this item in last year's Report was £238,051 15s. 11d. Of this, however, £20,765 6s. 10d. were for Fire Losses, and that branch of business having been discontinued, the claims in the present Report are on Life and Guarantee Policies only. Compared with the previous year, these claims are £39,861 5s. 6d. in excess, and this excess is for the most part on the Life Policies. There is no reason, however, for anticipating a continuance of this excessive mortality, as by comparing the claims passed by the Board in the first sixteen weeks of 1868 with the first sixteen weeks of 1869, it appears that the claims in the latter period are £13,223—or, at the rate of about £40,000 per annum—less than reported for 1868. Nor has this excess of mortality arisen out of the average Policies of the Society, for it has been found that out of all the Life Policies which have become claims during the year, nearly half have been on lives upwards of sixty years of age.

THE GROSS REVENUE FROM ALL SOURCES, DURING THE YEAR, AMOUNTS TO

£368,502 19s. 6d.

Vacancies in the Direction having occurred by the death of JOHN HEDGINGS, Esq., and by the retirement of THOMAS CARLYLE HAYWARD, Esq. (whose frequent and necessary absence from town would prevent his attendance), and General Sir GEORGE POLLOCK, G.C.B., G.C.S.I. (who through illness and advanced age became unable to continue his duties). the Directors elected EDWARD HAMILTON ANSON, Esq., Admiral Sir GEORGE LAMBERT, G.C.B., and Lord GEORGE GORDON LENNOX, M.P., which elections they now recommend the Shareholders to confirm.

In accordance with the provisions of the Deed of Settlement, the following Directors—General Sir FREDERIC SMITH, K.H., F.R.S., Admiral MICHAEL QUIN, ROBERT CRAWFORD, Esq., and JAMES FURNELL, Esq.,—retire and offer themselves for re-election.

JOHN PARKER, Esq., Auditor, also retires from office by rotation, and offers himself for re-election.

The Society's Foreign and Colonial Branches exhibit satisfactory progress; and arrangements have been lately made calculated to increase greatly the New Business.

It will be remembered that at the last General Meeting the Shareholders passed the following Resolution:—

"That it be remitted to the Board of Directors to make such arrangements for the carrying on or discontinuing the Society's Business in the United States of America and Canada as they may consider advisable."

The Directors, in the exercise of this discretionary power, determined, therefore, to discontinue the business and to take the necessary steps for closing up the Branches of the Society in these countries; and the Agencies there will only be continued so long as is necessary for the interest of the Assured and the Society. The Directors desire to express their most cordial thanks to the Insurance Department of the United States Government for the great courtesy and assistance they received in carrying out these arrangements.

FREDERIC SMITH, Chairman.

Full Reports of the Meeting of Shareholders may be obtained on application at the Society's Offices in Calcutta and Bombay, or from any of its Agents.

EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—The above Society issues Policies of Assurance on the lives of Naval and Military Officers, when not at sea nor engaged in active service, at the same rates of premium as are charged to Civilians.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—A MEETING of the POLICY-HOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned, at No. 12 Rampart Row, on FRIDAY next, the 27th instant, at 5 P.M., for the purpose of taking such steps as may be deemed advisable for protecting the interest of the concerned.

MANISTY & HURRELL.

23rd August, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY having SUSPENDED PAYMENT in accordance with a Telegram received from Head Office, London, PREMIA payable at this Branch will still CONTINUE to be RECEIVED by the undersigned, on behalf of the Provisional Liquidator authorized by the Court of Chancery to receive the same, but such Premia will be returned on 1st January 1870 should re-construction or arrangements with another Company be not carried out.

By order of Directors,
D. McL. SLATER, Secretary,
For Provisional Liquidator.

Bombay, 19th August, 1869.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GEERNAL CONVEYANCE COMPANY,

Khetwady, No. 11.

Elegant and comfortable BROUGHAMS, Shigrams, Phaetons, Dogcarts, Sociables, Hansoms, Buggies, &c., with or without Horses, may be HIRED at the premises, at a moderate charge.

CARRIAGES BUILT or REPAIRED under the personal superintendence of MR. BURDETT.

The FARRIERY and SHOEING DEPARTMENT is under the supervision of a skilful Farrier, who has had fifteen years' experience in a Madras Cavalry Regiment.

All orders for Horses or Conveyances will be received at the Company's premises, Khetwady, by Mr. Johnston, Manager; or at No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort; and will be promptly attended to.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the COLABA PRESS COMPANY (Limited) will be held, at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on FRIDAY, the 27th day of August, 1869, at 3 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1869, and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

2nd. To appoint two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation.

3rd. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration; and to consider any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
For the London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited),
CHARLES E. BENN, Joint Manager, Secretaries.

P. S.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from this date to 31st instant.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 o'clock P.M., from parties wishing to SUPPLY a STEAMER, not under 700 tons, for three months certain, or such further period as she may be required, for the purpose of assisting in carrying out the relief of Troops this season. Tenders should specify the rate per ton per month.

2. Ventilation to be laid and such Cabins, Fittings, &c., removed from the 'tween decks (as may be recommended by the Committee of Survey) and afterwards replaced solely at the expense of the owners.

3. Fittings, Coal, Water, and Provisions for the Troops will be provided by Government, but such Water Casks and Tanks as may belong to the Vessel should be made available for the reception of Water for the Troops, and the Tenders should specify to what extent this accommodation can be afforded.

4. The Vessel accepted will require to be docked, ballasted, and ready for final survey by the 18th proximo.

5. The Agent for Transports will furnish any further necessary information for parties tendering.

6. The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of declining any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 19th August, 1869.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received up to 1 o'clock P.M., of MONDAY the 6th September next, for the supply of PROVISIONS, MARINE STORES, &c., to the Departments of the HARBOUR and PILOTAGE BOARD.

Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for Provisions, &c."

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent. in cash on the quantity tendered. A further deposit of 20 per cent. will be required on the Tender being accepted.

Provisions, Stores, &c., will be required to be delivered at the Lighthouse, Signal Station, Master Attendant's Office, or as directed.

Provisions, Stores, &c., will have to be supplied in instalments, as required by the Indenting Officers.

Estimated schedule of articles and quantities can be seen on application at the office of the undersigned; but the Board will take only such quantities as they may require.

Forms of Tenders and other information can be obtained at the office of the undersigned on application.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Nor reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

Separate Tenders will also be received up to the above date for the supply of Coal on similar conditions. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Coal."

SAMUEL A. GLIDDON, Acting Secretary.

Harbour and Pilotage Board, Bombay, 19th August, 1869.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, Entrance Bell Lane. M. B. COHEN & Co.

20th January 1869.

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

TWENTY-SEVENTH EDITION.

ROGET'S THESAURUS of English Words and Phrases, classified and arranged so as to facilitate the expression of Ideas and assist in Literary Composition.

Rs. 6-12, free by post Rs. 7-8.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Now ready,
THIRD EDITION,

THE CODE of CRIMINAL PROCEDURE. (Act XXV. of 1861 and Act VIII. of 1869,) annotated up to date, with numerous Rulings of all the superior Courts, and with Appendices containing the Laws relating to the trial of European British Subjects, and several important Decisions of High Courts on their Original Jurisdiction; also the Whipping, Evidence, Extradition, and Police Acts, and other Miscellaneous Acts and Rules of Practice relating to the Procedure in Criminal Courts in British India.

BY H. T. PRINSEP,
Bengal Civil Service.

Price Rs. 16; or by post, Rs. 17 cash.

THACKER, VINING, & Co., BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS having any CLAIMS on the ESTATE of the late Captain B. J. BONNOR, R.A., are requested to send them to me for adjustment without delay.

H. L. ELLABY, Captain R. A., President of Committee of Adjustment.

Deolalee, 19th August, 1869.

IN CHANCERY.—ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH DIVIDEND, at the rate of One Shilling in the Pound sterling, WILL BE PAYABLE on and after THURSDAY, 26th August, to Creditors whose Claims have been admitted by the Court.

For the Official Liquidator, WILL. STEEL.

Elphinstone Circle, 23rd August, 1860.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day commenced business here as SAIL MAKERS, Ship Riggers, Ship Carpenters, Caulkers, Painters, Boat Builders, Repairers, and General Contractors.

They will also undertake to supply Batta Lascars, Carpenters, Sailmakers, Riggers, Caulkers, Painters, &c., for jobbing work.

Full particulars can be ascertained on application to their office.

DE CRUZ, DE SILVA, & Co., General Contractors.

Office, Bombay Green, opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION, with the Exemplification of Probate of the Will annexed, to the Estate of GEORGE CANDY, late of South Newington, in England, a clerk in Holy Orders, deceased, who died at Bath, in the county of Somerset, on the 31st day of January, 1869, having been granted by the High Court of Bombay to THOMAS CANDY, a Major in H. M.'s Bombay Army (Retired List), now at Poona, Creditors of said deceased are required to send in their Claims, and all persons indebted to the said Estate, or having property of the deceased in their custody, are hereby required to pay or account for such debts or property to the said Administrator within one month from this date.—Dated this 9th day of August, 1869.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY, Applicant's Proctors.

FOR SALE, by Public Auction, at the Rooms of Messrs. Crawford & Co., Bombay, on Wednesday the 1st day of September next, at noon—

The valuable estate of All Saints, in the province of Sattary, Goa territory.

The area of the estate is about 30 square miles. A large portion is well wooded, has an excellent soil, and is of a suitable elevation for coffee growing. It is well supplied with water, and the flat land in the valleys is rich and well adapted for the cultivation of cotton as well as the production of the ordinary Indian grain crops.

The land is held on lease from the Government of Goa on most favourable terms.

The whole estate is within an easy distance of water carriage to the coast, and connected with Sanquelim on the nearest navigable salt water creek by a well made road in good repair.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to Captain H. B. Major, Panjim, Goa, or to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., Bombay.

Bombay, 17th May, 1869.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 938 OF 1867.

The Land Mortgage Bank (Limited) .... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Manockjee Cursetjee Patell, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Cursetjee Merwanjee Patell, deceased .... Defendant.

Pursuant to the Decretal Order made in the above suit, and bearing date the 28th day of January, 1868, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION before CHARLES E. FOX, Esquire, Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of September next at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

LOT 1.

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs, The Land Mortgage Bank (Limited), and of the abovenamed Testator, Cursetjee Merwanjee Patell, deceased, in all that piece or parcel of ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house (now separated into three distinct portions adjoining each other) thereon standing, with the appurtenances, situate in the sub-district of Fort, on the south side of Forbes Street, containing by admeasurement one thousand three hundred and forty square yards, be the same a little more or less, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Numbers 24, 43, and 44, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 5, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east side thereof by a lane or street called Bakehouse Lane, on or towards the west side thereof by a lane or street called Rope Walk Lane, on or towards the north side thereof by Forbes Street aforesaid, and on or towards the south side thereof by property belonging to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Baronet, and which said premises are as to part thereof now in the occupation of Messrs. Bennett and Co., Auctioneers, and as to the other part thereof, are now unoccupied but were formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Macfarlane and Green, Solicitors, and of the Cambridge Hotel.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. MANISTY and HURRELL, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, in Rampart Row, within the Fort.—Dated this 26th day of July, 1869.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT.

MESSES, MERCHANTS, and RESIDENTS, in Western India should apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., Dean Lane, Bombay, for such Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, as

AMONTILLADO, a choice after-dinner Wine—Dry.
BRAUNBERGER, a fragrant dessert Wine.
CLARETS, of the best growths to ordinary, in Quarts and Pints. See List.
CHAMBERTIN, the elite of Burgundies.
CURACOA, white or orange, in Quarts and Pints.
CHABLIS, the Wine to be served with Fish.
CHERRY BRANDY, after-dinner Liqueur.
Dry and Very Dry CHAMPAGNE, in Magnums, Quarts, and Pints, three qualities.
EAST INDIA MADEIRA, of magnificent character.
Fine Sparkling NONPAREIL and other HOCKS, specially prepared for India.
GIN, best London distilled, dry and soft.
GENEVA, best Dutch.
HOCHHEIMER, a light refreshing Wine in hot weather.
INVALIDS' PORT, really and truly splendid Wine.
JOHANNISBERGER, a rècherchè Cabinet Wine.
LIEBFRAUMILCH, another style of Cabinet after-dinner Wine.
MOSELLE NONPAREIL and MUSCATEL, the finest, sparkling, brilliant condition.
MARSALA, pale Virgin, good dinner Wine.
MACON, cheap dinner Burgundy.
NUITS, a dinner Burgundy, good quality.
ORANGE BITTERS, pure, recommended for use before dinner.
PORTS of various qualities, in Quarts or Pints.
RUM, the best of old landed Jamaicas.
RUDESHEIMER, full bodied dinner Hock.
SAUTERNE, delicate and fine flavoured.
TRAMINER FORSTER, a very choice dessert Hock.
Very old and choice pale COGNACS to medium quality.
WHISKY, Scotch and Irish, old, soft, and mellow.
XERES or SHERRY WINES, in six styles, dry and pale, gold, &c.
YQUEM SAUTERNE, shipped to order.
ZARA, MARASCHINO DI, a choice Italian Liqueur.

Unexceptionally good Terms to Traders. Quotations given at Dean Lane, Bombay.

NOTICE.

Our heart-shaped Labels and distinctive Coloured Seals, originated and used by us since 1815, are now extensively imitated in India. We beg our friends and the public will ask for our Trade-mark Label and Brand when ordering Wines and Spirits, and so prevent fraud.

* Being WINE MERCHANTS in the fullest sense of the term, and first hands, we offer our Wines for sale at one profit between the grower and consumer. Our terms to Traders, on orders of 30 dozen, are most liberal, and in like manner we give excellent value to private consumers, from whom we solicit comparison with other brands at our quotations.

TRADERS indenting on us for not less than 100 dozen of any one Wine (Champagne and Moselle included) may have their own names branded on the corks and cases if desired.

WE TAKE SHIPPING ORDERS FOR WINES IN WOOD:
CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.
SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.
PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.
COGNACS and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN THE YEAR 1842; AND IN BORDEAUX AND LONDON 1815.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—TOWER BONDED VAULTS, MARK LANE. Retail—CHARING CROSS RAILWAY ARCHES, VILLIERS STREET STRAND.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS.

REPRESENTATIVES IN
China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

BASS'S BEER, bottled by J. B. DRAYTON and Co.
4 dozen quarts Rs. 22
8 „ pints „ 28
GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

BASS'S BEER, bottled by THE LONDON and BURTON Co., Limited.
4 dozen quarts Rs. 22
8 do. pints „ 28
GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

MACLEAN & Co.'s Celebrated PALE SHERRY, in cases of 3 doz. Quarts, at Rs. 21 per doz.
Ditto ditto 6 „ Pints at „ 11-8 „

The attention of Regimental Messes is particularly called to the above Wine, which is a favorite brand in some of the best London Clubs.

THOS. RANDALL & Co., 3, Parsee Bazaar Street, Elpinstone Circle.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned.

MESSRS. THOMAS DUNKIN & SONS' BRANDIES.
Champagne Cognac, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at ....Rs. 22 per doz.
Vieux „ Do. .... „ 18 „
Cognac „ Do. .... „ 16 „

AYALA ALBRECHT'S CHAMPAGNE.
Quarts in 1 dozen cases at ....Rs. 30 per doz.
Pints in 2 „ „ .... „ 16 „

MESSRS. ROBB MOORE & Co.'s CLARET,
In 1 and 3 dozen cases at ....Rs. 13 per doz.

RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co.

Church Lane, Bombay, 4th August, 1869.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

P A Y N E AND C O.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

"MEDEA," "BRITISH ADMIRAL," "HINDOSTAN," "JEANIE DOUGLAS," AND "LORD STRATHNAIRN,"

By the arrival of the above vessels, now discharging in the harbour, we shall shortly be in possession of further supplies of WINES, &c. as under:—

CHAMPAGNE, Grand Vin D'Ay.
Gold neck, 1 and 2, Star.
Gold neck, No. 2.

N. B.—Our Overland parcel of Gold Neck Champagne, which arrived on 22nd ult., has been nearly all disposed of by registered orders, but the opportune arrival of the above will enable us to keep our friends supplied, and regular supplies being on the way Overland will, we hope, prevent further disappointment.

SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK.
MANZANILLA and (A) SHERRY.
BUCELLAS.

BASS'S BEER.
Our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.
ALSO,
Bottled by H. Stone & Co. and M. B. Foster & Sons,

GUINNESS'S EXTRA BROWN STOUT.
Bottled by Sparks Moline,
Strongly recommended to invalids as being perfectly free from acidity, and possessing great nourishing properties.

BASS'S BEER IN KILDERKINS (18 Gals.)

THE NEW SEASON'S BEER.
Bass's quarts, pints, and Imperial pints.
Rs. 6 per dozen quarts.
„ 5 do. imperial pints.
„ 4 do. pints.

N.B.—The trade supplied on liberal terms.

Beer in Hhds. of season 1869-70. Messes and the Trade should register their orders early if they desire delivery from the first shipments of the season.

WINE LIST.

SHERRIES.

The whole of our Sherries are imported by us direct from Xerez; the following are the Brands we have always in stock:—

Credit.	Mark. Seal.	Quality & Peculiarity	Cash.
20 0	B	Red—A pale full flavoured Dinner or Luncheon Wine	18 0
20 0	A	Red—Similar quality as above, but much drier	18 0
26 0	C	Red—A Pale, rich flavoured Wine, fine Aroma, particularly suitable as a Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	1	White—Pale, delicate and nutty Wine possessing great delicacy of flavour, and recommended as a good Dessert Wine	24 0
30 0	2	White—Old natural pale dry Wine extremely mellow and fine, and very dry, quite the Amontillado character	27 0
32 0	3	White—Ditto, ditto, also very dry	29 0
33 0	4	White—Vino de Pasto, a Wine well known at all the best West-end Clubs in London; a choice, old, delicate, pale and dry Wine	30 0
33 0		Amontillado, very pale, delicate flavour, very dry and full of aroma. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the characteristics of a fine Amontillado; very old	30 0
36 0		Manzanilla, a pale, old, and elegant Wine, very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine; it will be found an excellent tonic, and invalids may drink it with perfect safety	32 0

MADEIRA.

	Madeira, fine old choice East India Madeira, full flavoured and good bouquet. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the character of this Wine, 9 years in bottle	45 0

PORT.

Imported direct from Oporto, where our Reserves are held; they are the sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0	(One Grape,) a full bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0

CHAMPAGNE.

Our Reserves are held at Epernay, Rheims, and Avizes.

Credit.		Cash.
32 0	Cordon Bleu—brand, anchor, Payne & Co. Epernay, a pure, light dry Wine, suitable for Tiffin, or Evening Parties, and will make a good cup.	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body and a rich flavour of the Epernay grape. A good wholesome Wine.	35 0
39 0	Grand Vin D'Ay—Payne & Co.'s Epernay, a pale straw colored, good bouquet, and very mellow and dry.	35 0
*42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star),—a pale elegant Wine, from the vineyards of Rheims—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims	38 0
*41 0	Gold Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same quality as above, but extra dry	38 0
*42 0	Gold Neck, No. 2, 1864 vintage, very lucious and dry, a good Dinner Wine	39 0
*45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims. This Wine has been selected from one of the first Curées of '65 vintage, and will be found very dry, full of aroma, and as a vintage Wine it is unequalled. It is the most delicate and fine Wine ever imported into this country	40 0
*45 0	Silver Neck with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same Curvée as above, but not so dry	40 0

Pints.—In Pints, Price Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

The whole of our Hocks and Moselles are imported direct from our Agency at Coblentz, where we have a fine stock of first-class Wines.

Credit.		Cash.
36 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

Pints of the above Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING HOCKS.

38 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	34 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

Our Quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case, the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

STILL HOCKS.

20 0	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 4	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
25 0	Ostrich ditto 1862	22 0
25 0	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0
30 0	Scharlachberg ditto 1862	32 0

STILL MOSELLES.

25 0	Brauenberg, Vintage 1862	23 0
30 0	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
23 0	Winningen ditto 1862	20 0
28 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated	24 0

CLARETS.

Our Clarets reach us direct from our Bordeaux house, where we have always a reserve of Two or Three Hundred Hogsheads of Good Vintage Wines. This gives us advantages over houses who have to depend upon the market and are necessarily obliged to draw their supplies from second and third hands.

Credit.		Cash.
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
20 0	Chateau Larose	18 0
24 0	Chateau Lafitte	28 0
30 0	Chateau Latour	26 0
34 0	Chateau Margaux	28 0

BRANDIES.

We keep a reserve of two or three hundred Hogsheads of Brandy in bond in the London Vaults, which are allowed to mature before bottling; this enables us to keep up the quality and character of our own brands.

Credit.		Cash.
29 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	* Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
45 0	Cognac Highest Vintage, 20 years old	40 0

* This pure Pale Brandy is demonstrated upon analysis to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to the usual importations of Veritable Cognac. It is equal to any first-class brand shipped to this market.

N.B.—We recommend the Green Vine Leaf as a fine and moderately priced Brandy. Rs. 29 per dozen.

SAUTERNES.

Credit.		Cash.
23 0	Sauterne	20 0
34 0	Grand Sauterne	30 0
42 0	Chateau Y'quem: this is the pure juice of a selected Grape grown in the Chateau Y'quem Estate	36 0

SPIRITS, LIQUORS, &c.

20 0	Fine Old Tom, labelled PAYNE & Co.	18 0
22 0	PAYNE'S Cream of the Valley, White Capsule. This is the purest and finest Gin shipped	20 0
	Hollands Gin	
20 0	Whiskey, Scotch	18 0
22 0	Whiskey, Irish	20 0
20 0	Orange Bitters	17 0
22 0	Jamaica Rum	20 0
20 0	Ginger Wine	17 0
20 0	Cherry Brandy	18 0
22 0	Vermouth	19 0

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

	Curaçoa	39 0
	Maraschino de Zara	39 0
	Noyeau	39 0
	Cherry Brandy	18 0

FRENCH LIQUEURS.

32 0	Noyeau, Parfait Amour, Curacoa, Vanille, Chartreuse, Jenui Rose, Raspail...per doz. assorted.	28 0

CHABLIS, MARSALA, BUCELLAS.

18 0	Chablis, a very nice light Wine for warm weather	16 0
18 0	Marsalla Z	16 0
22 0	Marsalla X	20 0
25 0	Dry Bucellas Z	22 8
28 0	Dry Bucellas X	25 0

Those of our friends desiring to indent direct on our London and Bordeaux houses can be supplied on the following terms:—

Prices on board export ship, free of all charges.

SHERRY—24s. 34s. 45s. 52s. and 56s. ....per doz.
PORT—34s. 36s. and 40s. .... „
CHAMPAGNE—36s. 42s. 48s. and 62s. .... „
Ditto Magnums 100s. and 115s. .... „
SPARKLING MOSELLE & HOCKS—40s. 42s. and 45s. .... „
STILL HOCKS & MOSELLE—20s. 24s. 40s. and 45s. .... „
CLARETS, Light Breakfast, 16s. 18s. and 20s. .... „
Do. (good body) 32s. 36s. and 54s. .... „
BRANDY, 28s. 32s. and 50s. .... „

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

P A Y N E AND C O.
(BOMBAY BRANCH.)
BOMBAY.

WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS.

OFFICES AND SAMPLE ROOM—Elphinstone Circle.
(Immediately opposite the Custom House.)
GODOWNS, MARINE STREET.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

WINES IN WOOD.

SHERRY, £42, £50, £64, and £92 per butt.
PORT, £48, £64, £78 and £98 per pipe.
CLARETS, £10, £18, £25, £36 and £40 per hhd.
Other Wines and Spirits at home quotations.—See separate circular.

Ordering direct through our London Agency.

TERMS TO MESSES.—6 months from date of Bill of Lading or 5 per cent. discount on cash deposit.

London address, 16 George St., Mansion House.

N.B.—All original cases supplied at wholesale rates.

NO CHARGE FOR ORIGINAL CASES.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

POONA.—As we have no Agency at this Station, we purpose giving Residents and Visitors at Poona during the season an opportunity of indenting upon our stock of Wines and Spirits (Beer excepted) at Bombay rates—that is, they will be delivered at the Poona Station free of rail and cooly hire.

PAYNE & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

PAGE and SANDEMAN'S CLARET.—The undersigned have for sale, at their godowns, Claret shipped by the above well known firm.

Medoc—a fruity Wine, suitable for "Cup" ....at Rs. 13 per doz.

YOUNG & Co. Sole Agents, Bombay.

5 Borah Baazar Street.

FOR SALE, GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT, bottled by Sparks, Moline, & Co., in excellent condition, just landed,

Quarts—4 dozen 1 cask ....Rs. 5 per dozen.
Pints—6 dozen 1 cask .... 3-8 „

Apply to CHARLES CARTER.

Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street.

FOR SALE at the Godown of the undersigned—

Barclay and Perkins' Porter, Quarts at Rupees 5 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen... } Bottled by J. W. Bridges and Son.
Bass', Pale Ale, Quarts at Rupees 5-8 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen... }

Dublin Stout, bottled by J. M. Borthwick, Quarts at Rupees 4-12 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen.

Also small quantities of fine Pale Sherry, at Rupees 24 per doz. Full flavoured Port, at Rupees 20 per dozen.

SIR C. FORBES & Co.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET, a HOUSE situated in No. 4, Nesbit Lane, Fort, now thoroughly repaired and painted, suitable either for Office or Dwelling. Apply to Messrs. BYRAMJEE and MERWANJEE.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the TOP FLOOR of a House No. 3, in Meadow Street, over Mrs. Hern's Millinery Establishment, suitable for Residence or Offices, with the use of a Cook-room on the ground floor. For Rent and other particulars apply to M. B. COHEN & Co.

NOTICE.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL AND COMPANY,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

M R S. L A K E S
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE.
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,

Every description of MILLINERY on hand.

Kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to. LADIES OWN MATERIALS made up.

"ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS must be accompanied by a REMITTANCE, OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY."

THE POONA HOTEL.
(Close to the Poona Boating Club.)
BY JEWANJEE & Co., PROPRIETORS OF BYCULLA HOTEL.

JEWANJEE & Co. have the pleasure to intimate to the Gentry of Bombay and Poona that the above Hotel has now been OPENED, and is already being largely patronised.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated near the Bund, the Compound running down to the River's side. The Hotel is close to the Poona Boating Club's premises, and the crews practise in front of the Hotel. It is a spacious, commodious, new building, and has been fitted up in a style, regardless of expense, so that the comforts of Visitors may be ensured.

Poona, 1st July, 1869. JEWANJEE & Co.

THE ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL,
A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS UPPER-STORIED HOTEL.
OPPOSITE THE RAILWAY STATION AT POONA.

A most comfortable Residence, with Upper-Storey for Visitors as well as for Permanent Residents in the Capital of the Deccan on English Principles.

THE ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL.—The Proprietor begs to inform the Public of Poona and Out-stations, that his Hotel, which was under construction for an Upper-Storey, to meet the demands of Visitors at Poona, as well as for the comforts of the Occupants, is now completed, and has been RE-OPENED from this day.

THE ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, which has been Established since 1867, it situated in the very centre of the Station, and opposite the Railway Station. The Proprietor having made extensive repairs and improvements, by adding an Upper-Story, the comfort of Visitors is greatly enhanced. The Rooms, which are well furnished, are airy, and command an extensive prospect. The Hotel is under the immediate Superintendence of the Proprietor, and no efforts will be spared to give satisfaction, both in regard to the supplies for the Table, attendance, and general cleanliness of the Establishment. Beers and Wines of the best quality, and none other will be admitted, will be supplied at moderate rates, and every exertion will be made to render Visitors comfortable. Carriages, with good horse on hire, can be obtained on the premises.

DORABJEE SORABJEE, Proprietor, Royal Family Hotel.

Poona, 10th June, 1869.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the Junction of the Bellasis and Clare Roads, Byculla.

JEWANJEE AND Co., in thanking their numerous Patrons for their support, and soliciting a continuance of their favours, beg to state that they have REDUCED their CHARGES to FIVE RUPEES per DAY, till 15th September, 1869, for Travellers, Visitors, and Permanent Lodgers.

Under the present Management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel, and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is well adapted both for Families and Gentlemen, and at the Reduced Rates will be found a pleasant and economical residence even for Gentlemen residing permanently in Bombay. It is pleasantly and conveniently situated, being within five minutes' drive of the principal Station of the G. I. P. Railway and B. B. & C. I. Railway, and at a short distance from the landing places of the Harbour.

The DINING HALL is the largest in Bombay, and the Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.

The TABLE is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietors.

The WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental Markets.

There are also several First Class Billiard Tables, and the Proprietors would commend their establishment to the notice both of Travellers and Residents.

Byculla Hotel, 2nd July, 1869.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES AND CIGAR-HOLDERS,
PLAIN AND CARVED,

Just Received, a fresh batch of

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS,

Made expressly for Mr. J. NEUBERG.

PONDICHERRY
"LONG COMMON" CHEROOTS,
"INDIANA" CIGARS,

Made under the superintendence of the principal supplier at Pondicherry for J. NEUBURG.

MANILLA CIGARS, No. 2.
Just to hand—Rs. 45 per 1,000.

HAVANNA CIGARS.
At greatly Reduced Prices to clear old Stock.

TOBACCO.
Thos. Bear's Smoking Mixture.
Do. Imperial Tobacco.
Do. Latakia.
Do. Cut Cavendish.
HONEY DEW CAVENDISH in Sticks.

J. NEUBERG.

CLEARING STOCK OF

FANCY GOODS, GLASS WARE, WALL PAPER, and TOYS, at Half Price for Cash, will last only till the end of this month,

6, Hummum Street, Fort J. NEUBERG.

NOTICES.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY'S
LIST OF
ELECTRO-PLATE
DISH COVERS,
In Various Patterns.
PRICES.

In Sets comprising—One 12 inch. One 14 inch. One 16 inch. One 18 inch. One 20 inch. From Rs. 180 to Rs. 300 per sets of Five. Estimates given for smaller set.

THE NEW MINIATURE SALT CELLARS.

A choice selection of Miniature Salt Cellars with Spoons, of the newest patterns, in best Electro Silver Plate, particularly adapted for presentation.

Four Salt Cellars and Spoons in a velvet lined case.
Plain beaded pattern ....Rs. 25 0
Engraved and beaded pattern .... „ 28 0
Chased and beaded pattern .... „ 30 0
Rustic Pattern (4 buckets and shovels) .... „ 30 0

Six Salt Cellars and Spoons in a velvet lined case.
Shell pattern (a shell supported by 3 dolphins) ....Rs. 35 0
Engraved and beaded pattern .... „ 38 0
Chased and beaded, larger size .... „ 50 0

PRESENTATION TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES.

SOUNDY & Co. would call especial attention to their superb stock of SERVICES, consisting of Tea Pot, Coffee Pot, Sugar Basin (with cover), Cream Ewer (with cover)—the latter two articles gilt inside.

These articles are manufactured of the best Nickel Silver thickly Electro-plated, and the DESIGNS are the newest, and best procurable.

Each set is enclosed in a strong Oak Case, lined with cloth, with a lock and key.

NOTE.—These sets form a most handsome Wedding Present Cash prices, from Rs. 150 to 250 a set.

SUPERB TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES,

Best Electro-Silvered on Superior White Metal, of new and elegant designs, elaborated and finished in the best style of Art.

SOUNDY & Co. have always on hand a large and splendid assortment of these Articles, which are of very excellent quality, and are manufactured with the same care, artistic skill, and richness of finish as Silver-ware. From the character of the metal, which forms the base, and from the quality of the plating, they are exceedingly durable.

Each set comprises

A COFFEE POT, a TEA POT, a SUGAR BASIN, and a CREAM EWER—the two latter being made with Covers and richly gilt inside. From Rs. 75 per set of FOUR, pieces, to Rs. 250.

SUPERB TEA SERVICES

of the same description and quality as the above,

each set of which comprises

A TEA POT, a SUGAR BASIN, and a MILK JUG—the two latter with covers, and richly gilt inside. Including some of the patterns alluded to above, and a variety of others, too numerous to detail, all richly elaborated, plated, and finished. From Rs. 60 per set of THREE pieces, to Rs. 150.

SPARE TEA POTS, IN EVERY VARIETY.

CANDELABRA AND BRANCH CANDLE STICKS.

Elegant SIX-BRANCH CANDELABRA, richly plated and ornamented, on triangular base, with beaded mountings ....From Rs. 150 to Rs. 200

Handsome DOUBLE BRANCH TABLE PEDESTALS, with shifting branches and centre to form a single Table Pedestal at pleasure; very richly plated, chased, and ornamented ....Per pair Rs. 150

TABLE CANDLESTICKS.

Plain gadroon pattern TABLE CANDLESTICKS, richly plated and finished, with shades and oil burners, complete. Per pair, according to size, Cash Rs. 30 to 40

Rich chased and embossed ditto; of handsome patterns. Per pair, as above .... „ „ 45 to 60

Plain moulded ditto .... „ „ 40 to 55

** CHEAP TABLE PEDESTALS of various patterns and of neat finish, from Rs. 20 to 35 per pair.

Also an Assortment of Piano Candlesticks of various patterns.

PATENT PUSH-OFF IVORY HANDLE PICKLE FORK.

Rupees 10.

PICKLE FORKS of best Electro-Plate, either with Ivory or with Mother o' Pearl Handles ....From Rs. 5 each.

ELECTRO-SILVERED

TANKARDS AND DRINKING CUPS.

A large assortment of beautifully designed Tankards and Drinking Cups, richly chased and engraved, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 65. These Tankards are well adapted for Prizes, or for Presents.

PINT MUGS.

Richly Electro-silver Plated on Nickel Silver, with garter for Name or Initials. Gilt Inside. Rs. 14.

Strongly Electro-Silver Plated on White Metal, with Handle and Glass Bottom. Rs. 12.

Presentation set of

BEST ELECTRO-SILVERED BARREL MUSTARD POT AND SPOON AND MUFFINEERS,

In case complete Rs. 35.

The Muffineers, separately without case, Rs. 20 per pair.

SOUNDY & Co.

PERIODICALS AND NEWSPAPERS.

THE HOME NEWS BY EVERY MAIL.—We are now prepared to REGISTER ORDERS for the SUPPLY of all ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS. List of prices, &c., can be had on application.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

11, Hummum Street, Bombay, 17th August, 1869.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.
WATCHMAKER, Jeweller, Optician, and Engraver,
1st and 2nd floor, No. 17 Medow Street.

Sole Agent for H. Grandjean & Co., Locle (Switzerland), and London (47 Friday Street). Medals at all the great Exhibitions.

Also Agent for Thevenaz Brothers' (Locle), established in London for the last 30 years.

WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, Gold and Silver Cases, the largest choice now in Bombay.

JEWELLERY, Indian, Paris, Geneva, and German made; also the largest choice in Bombay of Spectacles, steel and tortoiseshell frames, Opera Glasses, &c.

CLOCKS for Dining Rooms, Offices, and Railway Stations.

MUSICAL BOXES. 100 Musical Boxes to select from.

Terms positively cash.

Repairs of all kinds carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S
LIBRARY.
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

The undersigned is now prepared to receive orders for Books from England, and to resume generally the business of the above Firm. A fresh supply of Books, Stationery, &c., is shortly expected. All orders to be addressed to

CHESSON AND WOODHALL,
Booksellers, Stationers, &c.,
Hummum Street.
JANE WOODHALL,
Sole Partner.

Bombay, 9th August, 1869.

SELLING OFF.

List of Table Ornaments.

A pair—Venus coming out of a shell, Alabaster—on stands of marble, five feet high ....Rs. 200 0
Ditto Centre Pieces, Basins held up by Swans with outspread wings—Marble 30 0
Ditto Candle Sticks—Marble 5 0
Ditto Vases—Alabaster 15 0
Ditto Mother with two Children—Alabaster 45 0
Marble Ass, on stand 45 0
Venus sitting in a Chair 15 0
Figure of a Lady with Goat by her side 25 0
Two Angels on a stand, with outspread Wings 50 0
An ornamental Table Jug, Gold and Red 20 0
A large Centre Piece—Marble 30 0
A Wafer Stand 2 0
A large Marble Basket, with cover 10 0
A small do. do. 6 0
A Group of Dogs, on stand—Marble 10 0
Venus and Cupid—Alabaster, on stand 20 0
A pair of Plates—Marble 2 0
Figure of Tiger, on stand—Marble 35 0
Ditto Lion „ „ 35 0
Figure of Faith, Hope, and Charity—Alabaster, on stand 50 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gentleman's Office Cabinet, of sizes 25 0
Flutes, by Boosey and Son, London 10 0
Quoits, per set 12 0
Swan Quills, per bundle 5 0
Pewter Ink Stands, each from 3 0
Writing Desks, Ladies' and Gentlemen's complete 25 0
Paunchgunny Coffee, 7 lbs. in a bag, per bag 3 8
Photographs, of H. M. the Queen, principal men of Europe, of Actresses, &c., each 0 12
Playing Cards, De La Rue's best, from Rs. 1 to, per pack, 3 0
Sealing Wax, De La Rue's best, per lb. 2 8
Mourning Stationery, per packet 2 8
Ditto 100 Envelopes 2 0
Ink, Stephenson's Blue-Black Writing Fluid, per pint 0 12
Do. do. Blue and Red Ink, in bottles of all sizes
Blank Books, of sizes, half and full Bound
Ledgers, Cash Books, and Day-Books
Patent Spring Ink Bottles from, Rs. 2 each to 3 0
Tracing Cloth, of different widths, per yard 1 8
Steel Pens, Mitchell's Correspondence Pens, per box 1 0
Do. Do. "J" and "R" „ „ 1 4
Lead Pencils, of all descriptions, per dozen 1 8
Drawing Cases, Pencils, Knife, and Rubber, complete, per case 2 4
Cricket Bats 3 0
Letter Clips, spring, of sizes ....each 2 8
Scents of all kinds, per bottle 1 4
Toilet Vinegar, per bottle 1 0
Measuring Tapes of all kinds, each 4 8
Dram Flasks, each 1 0
Penknives, with two, three, & four blades, Ivory handle 3 0
Faber's Ink and Pencil Erasers, each 0 8
Mappin's best Cutlery, per set 40 0
Porcelain Slates, each 2 0
A Despatch Box 35 0
Draught Boards, with Men, complete 6 0

N. B.—A liberal discount allowed on all Cash purchases.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay and Poona, 18th August, 1869.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRIES for Elphinstones, Back Bays, and Port Cannings at Rs. 1,000, 490, and 310, respectively, for cash. The second issues of the New Bank of Bombay were also in demand at Rs. 18 per cent. premium. Market closed active with upward tendency.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10 p.ct.	Agra Bank	par.
122,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	697½
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	190
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,620
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	325
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	210
13,5?5	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
37,096	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	143
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	425

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1020
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	1000
10,800	1,000	650	,, 11-14	Do. New	645
5,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	210
4,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1185
5,000	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	310

* For cash.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	875
500	2,500	all	80	Alliance Spinning	1,725
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,900
900	1,000	all	10 p c.	Bombay United	785
800	500	all	12 p c.	Broach Mills	265
300	5,000	all	...*	Coorla Spinning	1,925
750	2,000	all	300	Great Eastern	1500
2,500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	690
800	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1275
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,400

SHIPPING COMPANY.

,000 | 5,900 | 3,500 | 1,300 | Bombay Ship Co. ...... | 1,290

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	227
...	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1120
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	Par.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	350ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,300
200	2,000	1,100	200ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	875
230	3,000	850	30do.	Alexandra Press Co.	640
	12,000	11,000	1750ps	Apollo Press Co.	10,000
200	2,000	all	300do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,325
200	500	all	100do.	Do. New	580
400	1,880	all	100do.	Colaba Press Co	11,400
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,300
150	8,500	all	1000*	Fort Press Co.	10,000
300	2,000	1,800	100ps	Framji Cowasji Press	1,325
200	6,000	all	425 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,550
200	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,000
2,500	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	320
120	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,500
225	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	1,250
150	2,000	all	...	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,700

(* Per share for the half-year.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	2,500	1,500	...	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	875
4,000	50	all	5	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	33
500	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	190
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	215

CALCUTTA.—19TH AUGUST, 1869.

Government Securities.—4 per cents. sold at Rs. 94-0 and 94-8 or 5-10 and 5-8 discount. Some small amounts and small pieces of 5 per cents. of 1856-57 were bought at Rs. 108-12 to 109-0. 5½ per cents. were placed at Rs. 113-10.

The following transactions in shares were reported to-day:—

National Bank shares, yesterday, at Rs. 139 and 140.

East Indian Railway shares, at Rs. 240 per £20.

Port Canning Land, Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, for cash, at Rs. 260, 262½ and 265, and several time-bargains at Rs. 260, for deliveries in one month.

Tirhoot Indigo Co.'s shares, at Rs. 52.

Punjab Bank.—The dividend announced, a few days ago, of 7 per cent. for the half-year was a mistake, it should have been stated—"Rs. 3-8 per share for the half-year, or at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, now in course of payment; Rs. 10,600 from the profits added to the reserved fund, and Rs. 9,000 carried forward."—*Englishman.*

(FROM L. W. TOULMIN & CO.'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR, AUG. 20.)

FREIGHTS.—The advance recorded last issue has not been sustained, and rates have ruled easier all the week, with much less enquiry for tonnage and a tendency to lower rates. The disengaged tonnage has considerably increased during the last few days.

EXCHANGE.—Last mail's rates have been well sustained throughout the week with an upward tendency.

Quotations on London per Rupee at 6 months' sight—

Bank Bills 1s. 11⅛d.—1st Class Credits 1s. 11¼d.—Document Bills 1s. 11⅜d.

INDIGO.—There is but little to add with regard to the new crop. From Bengal the weather has continued favourable for manufacture, but it is to be feared that it is too late to be of much benefit. In the Doab the weather has also been good, and it is hoped that the out-turn will be good. From Tirhoot, Chuprah and Chumparun, the accounts report that the late sowings have in most instances failed; and the plant yields but poorly. Crop '68 estimated at 75,000 maunds.

SALTPETRE.—There is only a very limited demand for China at the present ruling rates.

JUTE.—Prices were firm up to Monday last, but since then a fall from the extreme rates has taken place, caused by increased supplies, and the withdrawal of some buyers from the market.

BANK RETURNS.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ended 17th August, compared with the report for the previous week, yields the following results:—

LIABILITIES.				
Tsy. Balance at Hd. Office...Rs.	28,64,756	10		3 increase.
,, Branches	12,37,244	7		9 decrease.
Other Deposits	22,5?,608	10		8 decrease.
Sundries	1,71,960	6		6 decrease.
ASSETS.				
Loans on Govt. Securities...Rs.	4,24,900	0		0 increase.
Accts. of Credit on do.	7,43,684	14		2 increase.
Mercantile Discounts	3,90,317	1		2 increase.
Bals. with other Banks	5,25,900	10		4 increase.
Cash, &c., at Hd. Office	7,30,138	5		11 decrease.
,, Branches	11,38,893	5		3 decrease.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 24.

McGrath, Lieutenant, 8th Regiment N. I., from Ahmedabad.
Craickshank, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on leave, from Hyderabad (Sind).
Rawle, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.
Adams, Major General, Commanding Mhow Division, on sick leave, from Mhow.
Angelo, Captain, A. D. C., on sick leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 24.

Hazlerigg, Captain, 21st Fusiliers, on leave, to England.
Thunder, Captain, 21st Fusiliers, on leave, to England.
Pinkerton, Surgeon, S. G. V., on duty, to Aden.
Mulock, Captain, 93rd Regiment, on sick leave, to England.
Middleton, Assistant Surgeon, 1st Royals, on leave, to England.
Mostyn, Lieutenant, 1-24th Rifles, on duty, to England.
Wyllie, Lieutenant, 106th, Foot, on leave, to Deyrah Doon.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 23rd August, 1869.

The following transfers and promotions are ordered in the Subordinate Medical Department:—

PROMOTIONS.

Acting 3rd Class Hospital Assistant Shaik Noormahomed, No. 893, is confirmed in that rank, and is posted as Hospital Assistant for the new Lock Hospital at Kurrachee.

Native Medical Pupil Ramdeen Khajat, No. 480, is promoted to acting 3rd Class Hospital Assistant, vice Shaik Noormahomed, confirmed.

The promotion of a Hospital Assistant for the Indus Flotilla having been disallowed, the services of the undermentioned 3rd class Hospital Assistants for the periods specified are to be reckoned as acting only, until absorbed by the vacancies noted opposite each:—

Rungajee, No. 496, from 24th April to 6th June 1869, absorbed by the death of Durmajee Rao Soviday, No. 390.

Lingoo Bapoo, No. 539, from 7th to 10th June 1869, absorbed by the death of Narayen Khyrnor, No 306.

Krishnarao Jadow, No. 581, from 11th to 15th June, absorbed by the promotion of a Hospital Assistant for the Lock Hospital at Deesa.

Heerasaumee, No. 589, from 15th June to 4th August 1869, absorbed by the death of Bhim Sing, No. 573.

1st Class Hospital Assistant Shadickjee Israel, No. 261, from 2nd Grenadier Regiment N. I. to Lock Hospital, Kurrachee.

1st Class do. Hyem Ezekiel, No. 290, from general duty Poona to 2nd Grenadier Regiment N. I.

1st Class do. Joel Samuel, No. 374, from 29th Regiment N. I. to general duty, Sind.

3rd Class Hospital Assistant Suckoojee Raval, No 438, from 21st Regiment N. I. to general duty Sind.

Bodie Ram, No. 5?6, from general duty, Sind to 21st Regiment N. I.

3rd Class Hospital Assistant Krishnajee Rao Jadow, No. 581, from general duty Aden to British Medical Department.

Acting Hospital Assistant Ramdeen Kheyt, No. 480, from General Hospital, Hyderabad, to general duty, Sind.

Native Medical Pupil Benjamin Solomon, No. 769, is discharged the service at his own request.

The undermentioned Officers have passed the examination in Hindoostanee according to the Lower Standard:—

Lieutenant N. Y. Lloyd, Indian Medical Department.
Assistant Surgeon J. Robb, M. B.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—24TH AUGUST.

London	Cotton	£1 12s. 0d. to £1 12 6 Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 5s. 0d. ,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10s. 0d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £0 17s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d. to £3 15s. 0d
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 8 0 to 2 12 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Aug	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Mahratta (s)	Scott	Kurrachee, Aug. 21.
	Ellen Bates	Reed	Liverpool, May 29.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Carnatic (s)	Jones	Aden and Suez.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Hartfell, Courtenay, to Liverpool.
Barque Sooloo, Edom, to Coconada.
Barque Victoria, Gregory, to Bangkok.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Viscount Canning, to Kurrachee.
Steamer Sumatra, to Aden and Suez.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Aug. 19 Muscat Merchant......Wain ....Mauritius, July 3.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 19 Clan Alpine (s) .... —— ...... ——
City of Lucknow ...... —— ...... ——
Lady Rawlinson ...... —— ...... ——

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 16 Compta........ O'Connor ......Bombay.
17 Nelusko.......... Lemerle.......Pondicherry.
Oriental (s)......... Day...........Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

Aug. 17 Himalaya (s) .... Atkinson ......Calcutta.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE.
JOHN CONNON, Esq., Chairman.
CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

James Arnott, Esq., M.D. — Hamilton Maxwell, Esq.
Thomas Blaney, Esq. — W. Nicol, Esq.
Rev. D. C. Boyd. — J. Ranken, Esq.
J. W. Brown, Esq. — A. F. Shepherd, Esq.
H. D. Dods, Esq. — N. Spencer, Senior, Esq.
D. Graham, Esq. — G. Ramsay Wilson, Esq.
John Macfarlane, Esq. — Rev. John Wilson, D.D.
Rev. D. Macpherson. — James Windram, Esq.

FORT SCHOOL—8, HORNBY ROW.

It is the object of this School to provide for Pupils of both sexes a systematic and extended course of instruction in all the branches usually taught in first-class Educational Establishments.

Increased accommodation has enabled the Committee to separate the Girls' Department, under Mrs Macdonald, from the Boys' Department under Mr. Macdonald and an Assistant Master; both sections, however, still remaining under the personal superintendence of Mr. Macdonald.

Instruction in Instrumental Music is given by Herr Schmuck.

The School has been recognised by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School teaching up to the Standard prescribed for the Matriculation at the University.

The Course of Instruction comprises:—
Holy Scripture. — Geography, Political and Physical.
English Grammar and Composition. — Map-Drawing.
Writing and Arithmetic. — Algebra and Euclid.
History. — Latin.
Marathi.
Music, Vocal and Instrumental.
Plain and Fancy Needle-work.

FEES:—First and Second Classes..........Rs. 5 per month.
Third Class........................ ,, 7½ ,,
Fourth and Fifth Classes............ ,, 10 ,,
Four members of a family are charged as three.
A separate fee is charged for Instrumental Music.
Adequate provision has been made for the reception of Pupils as Boarders by Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald.

D. C. BOYD,
D. MACPHERSON, } Joint Secretaries.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
FROM AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,
ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA,

RESPECTFULLY announces his arrival in Bombay; and begs to introduce his Newly Invented Spectacles, which are peculiarly adapted to the Indian climate.

TESTIMONIALS.

FROM NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE WADIA, Esq.

I have much pleasure in testifying that Mr. A. Menist has supplied me with Spectacles which I have found to suit me much better than any I have hitherto been able to obtain.

Bombay, 31st July, 1869. N. M. WADIA.

FROM SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Esq.

A. MENIST, Esq., Optist,
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla.

DEAR SIR,—It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony to the thousands you have already acquired from the best of judges of the profession which you represent for introducing Glasses upon an improved principle for the use of persons of impaired sight.

My good wife was suffering from this complaint, and the worst of it was she could not procure a single pair of Spectacles to suit her eyes. She tried many, but after the use of them for a few moments they were rejected, as they instead of remedying the evil made it the more worse. Fortunately for me I formed your acquaintance and introduced you to Mrs. Sorabjee. The pair of Spectacles you gave her have suited her so comfortably, that since she has commenced wearing them she has become so much enamoured with them that she scarcely desires to put them aside for a single moment. I, therefore, without the least hesitation would proclaim to the sufferers from defective sight, &c., &c., "to apply at once to Mr. Menist, Optician, Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, if they are inclined to have their sight improved."

Wishing you every success in your profession in this strange land,—Believe me to be, yours very faithfully,

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

Breach Candy Road, 22nd May, 1869.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

PETERSON—August 14th, at Sylhet, the wife of F. W. V. Peterson, Esq., C.S., of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

DEATH.

HALL—August 17th, at the Fortress of Gwalior, of cholera, Assistant-Surgeon A. E. Hall, 103rd Foot, (Royal Bombay Fusiliers.)

NOTICE.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1869.

How completely at home, so far as words go, the Whig-Radical of 1832 would find himself in India 1869. Peace and Retrenchment, if not Reform, are the order of the day. The most vigorous financial reformer of the old country, even in modern times, would be charmed with the Government Resolution of August 11, on expenditure. As a warning, the Viceroy in Council cannot go beyond it unless he specially points out some "subordinate Government" or some department by name, style, and title, as an example of what can be done in the way of reckless waste of money, whether the waste be duly sanctioned, or whether it be incurred in excess of the ordinary revenue.

All Governments are, theoretically, the very pinks of virtue, models of economical precision in laying out money, the counterpart of those house-keepers who keep the very best of accounts, determine to live strictly within their incomes, and end by showing a balance on the wrong side of the sheet. Lord Mayo is majestic, Jovine in short, as a financial reformer. From his Olympus at Simla he really lightens and thunders against the excesses of subordinates, and all India quakes when the Viceroy in Council nods with such exceptional and tremendous vigour. Look at his language. He is "determined" that excesses "shall not" be perpetrated by those wicked subordinates; their expenditure "must be" reduced if the stock in his treasury declines. "No matter at what inconvenience" to the profligates, the grants "shall" be regarded as "final," and shall not only not be exceeded but not re-appropriated—except, alas, there is that "exigency" which so often serves as a good excuse. But the exigency must be something more than a mere exigency, it must be "peculiar," whatever hidden virtue may lie in that expletive. And then the Viceroy in Council assumes that Olympus has no monopoly of wisdom, for he affirms that "every man who has given any thought to the financial position of this great Empire"—and every governing person, of course, is of opinion that this cap will fit him—"must" see the political "necessity"—you cannot go beyond that word—of carrying out the mighty Resolution. But the Viceroy goes on piling up the agony. The subordinate Governments are bound as a primary duty—observe the absolute character of all the terms—to frame their estimates with the "most honest and rigid economy." How superlative it all is. And after they have used up their honesty in preparing estimates, they must, without repining, expect to see them cut down. They are told—but in less absolute language—not to remonstrate against retrenchment; but to have been of a piece with this awful Resolution, the paragraph should not have implied a doubt. "The circumstances *appear*," says the Viceroy, to exclude the propriety of remonstrance. Only appear! Then depend upon it they will not appear to exclude remonstrance when looked at from an altitude lower than that of Simla. That "appear" is the lame and impotent conclusion of a Resolution which burst forth in a mighty array of thunderbolts forged in the imperative mood. Having exhausted them, Jupiter relented, his brow relaxed, he fell under the influence of a doubt, and

Thus the native hue of Resolution
Was sicklied o'er with a pale cast of thought,

and that enterprise of great pith and moment—the enforcement of rigid observance of the budget grant—sustained by such lofty flights in the region of the absolute—falls flop down with an admission that things may not be what they seem. Those incorrigible subordinates, so roughly lectured, will rush through the loophole, and base their right of remonstrance on their own view of appearances. And true it is that the public interest may wear one aspect at Simla and another in Bombay, or Madras, Bengal, or the Punjab.

Seriously, we entirely approve the prodigious Resolution. We trust its spirit and letter will be executed with the utmost rigour, that the strongest screw possessed by the Supreme Government will be employed to hold down subordinates, and that, "no matter at what inconvenience"—you see there are heroes at Simla—the expenditure, for once, will be within the income. Let the experiment be fairly and fully tried; let the Olympian financiers be as good as their word. A little rigid compression must do good.

But good of what kind? Well, we submit that, unflinchingly acted on, the Resolution will pave the way for an alteration of the existing system—will lead to a common fund for imperial purposes and a separate fund for each subordinate Government. Under the present system these poor subordinate Governments are to raise all the cash and the Supreme Government, which does not raise a penny, is to spend it, is to say absolutely what shall be done, and exclude even remonstrance. Now, what interest have the subordinate Governments in the furtherance of economy? Little or none. Their interest is to scramble vehemently for as much as they can get; yet when they have got it, mark, they have only a faint voice in its allotment, for that is determined from above. It is a monstrous task, this, imposed on the Supreme Government, to frame and carry out a budget for all India—a central council might as well try to draw up a budget for all Europe, or the United States might as well try to include the State revenues in the national budget, or the British Chancellor of the Exchequer control all the county and municipal funds. Moreover, the plan involves not only a waste but a perversion of the ability at the command of the supreme and subordinate Governments. It is a practical abrogation of the principle of a division of labour. Half a dozen men of genius *might* administer, financially, all India, but half a dozen men, not of genius, but of talent and business training only, cannot accomplish a feat that would try severely a cabinet of Pitts and Napoleons. Consider the extent of territory, the varied interests, the infinite wants of all British India, and say whether they are the fit subjects for experiment on a system which might have been devised by a financial and fiscal Procrustes. Very far are we from wishing to diminish the power of the Supreme Government. On the contrary we desire to see it absolute. Its order in the political and military spheres should run without let or hindrance from one end of the land to the other. But for the sake of that power, we should like to see the Supreme Government busied only with purely imperial work,—the work of organizing, economizing, directing, wielding the common forces of the Empire. In that field there is ample room for the exercise of the stoutest and keenest intellectual powers; and in that field, how much greater would be its freedom and efficiency were the subordinate Governments permitted to administer their own finances, the sum remaining to them after due provision had been made for all imperial needs. Let the Supreme Government concentrate its energies upon the broad common ground of imperial administration and not fritter them away in deciding how many rupees shall be given to a Strangers' Home. If that were done each local Government would have a direct interest not only in the disposition but the raising of the revenue; it would work under the eye of the Supreme Government and the Secretary of State; and it would feel the curb of even the poor public opinion that is said to exist in India. Then a rebuke from Olympus would come with effect; now it savours of mere dictation. Then the local Governments would cease to scramble for what they could get, and would seek more abundant means by the development of the resources entrusted to their care. At present we doubt whether the "musts" and "shalls" thundered from Olympus will compel absolute obedience; but by all means let Lord Mayo try his will against that of all the Governors and Lieutenant Governors and heads of departments, and see which is the stronger and what will be the results of the combat. They are certain to be instructive.

THE Hon. Mr. Tucker will preside over the dinner to be given to Lord Napier of Magdala at Poona, on Saturday. The principal guest will sit on the right, and H. E. the Governor on the left, hand of the Chairman.

WE learn, on good authority, that Assistant Surgeon J. R. C. Lowry, M.B., of the 1st Sind Horse, has been appointed Surgeon to His Excellency Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, the Governor, and that he will shortly leave Jacobabad for Kurrachee, to proceed to Bombay to join his appointment.—*Sind News.*

DAVID GIBSON, a private of the 26th Regiment, who some time ago killed a native at Calcutta by shooting him, while under the influence of liquor, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life.

THE Punjab Government has been authorized from head quarters at Simla to institute a blockade against the territory of the tribe that lately attempted to invade and burn a village near Agror in the Hazara district!—*Delhi Gazette.*

HIS GRACE, MCCALLUM MORE, is sorry that the *Pinus Maratina* will grow in only three districts of the Madras Presidency. The regrets of the Campbell have been communicated to all districts.—*Madras Athenæum.*

IT is very probable, says the "Madras Athenæum," that in the course of next year, the price of telegraphic messages to England will be further reduced to £2. Our contemporary gives no authority for the statement.

THE return ball to the station, which was to be given by the officers of H. M. 21st Fusiliers yesterday evening, at the Frere Hall, has been postponed to Wednesday next, in consequence of the melancholy death, at Clifton, of Mrs. Chapple, Royal Artillery.—*Sind News,* August 19.

MR. BONNAUD's statistics of the commerce of Bengal during 1867-68 and 1868-69 shows a net increase on the exports during the past year of Rs. 1,62,49,120; in merchandise imported, there has been a decrease of Rs. 2,28,32,080; there is an increase in treasure, however, of Rs. 2,69,452

AN ugly rumour which gravely affects the moral conduct of an officer of a native regiment stationed at Ferozepore has reached us, but authentic particulars have not yet come to hand, and we refrain from comment accordingly. It may prove to be a mere hoax; if so, it is a very stupid one.—*Delhi Gazette.*

WE ("Madras Times") learn from Coorg that Lieutenant E. Ludlow, of the Mysore Commission, who is acting for Captain Cole, will, on that officer's return from leave, probably become the Assistant Superintendent. Lieutenant W. Freeth, M. S. C., Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey in Coorg, has been posted to Coimbatore and will leave Coorg shortly.

THE PORT CANNING COMPANY.

MR. BLAIN, the Bombay manager of the Port Canning Company, received the following telegram from the Calcutta office yesterday:—

Calcutta, 23rd August.

Inform shareholders directors are willing to make shares rupees fifteen hundred fully paid up, and are taking legal opinion thereon. High Court has decreed rupees seventy-seven thousand [should be twenty-seven thousand] interest on Canning Municipality debentures in favour of the Company.

THE SIND RAILWAY.

[FROM OUR KURRACHEE CORRESPONDENT.]

21ST AUGUST.

THOSE who carefully watch the working of the Sind Railway cannot have failed to notice that native merchants have, for some time past, been gradually withdrawing their support from it. There are several causes to which we may attribute this circumstance, but the cause potential is, unquestionably, the influence of the low rates at which the boats plying between Kotree and Khetty are always prepared to carry goods. The people of this province are great economists; they are, moreover, pre-eminently conservative in their principles and detest any thing like innovation; and unless they can be made to see clearly that they will be gainers, both in time and money, by availing themselves of the railway for the transit of their articles, nothing in the world will induce them to abandon the river route, despite its manifold drawbacks and disadvantages. More than nine months ago the local press drew attention to the fact that the maintenance of high rates by the railway officials for the conveyance of traffic, was suicidal to the interests of the company they represented, and that sooner or later the native craft would monopolise the trade. But wise in their own conceit, these gentlemen would not take the hint, and the result has taken no one by surprise. During the six months, ending 31st December last, the boats actually conveyed, of grain and oilseeds alone, 827 tons more than the railway did during the succeeding six months—hence the rapid decadence in the receipts of the latter, which cannot but provoke dissatisfaction among the shareholders. It is now said that the present agent has been authorized to reduce the carriage rates of the staples alluded to, from 4 annas 8 pies, to 3 annas 6 pies; but I fear some difficulty will be experienced in inducing native traders to appreciate this concession unless it is extended to other articles of commerce as well.

PARIS LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PARIS, 30TH JULY.

THE sun seems determined to pay up all arrears of heat with a rapidity far more evident than agreeable. Until the tremendous thunder-storm of last Sunday, Paris was sweltering in a heat worthy of the tropics; we have been a trifle less near to the roasting-point since that event, but the thermometer is gradually rising again, and we may expect to see it shortly at the point it had previously reached. The excessive heat is bringing on the crops, so much retarded by the prolonged cold and wet of the early summer. The harvests, of all kinds, promise to be magnificent.

In spite of the heat, the amateurs of the velocipede (*les* veloxmen, as the sporting journals of this region now style them) are assiduous in the practice of the new art. They turn out, by thousands, early in the morning and after sunset, and skim along the less frequented thoroughfares, exciting the admiration of by-standers, and performing feats that, to the uninitiated, are sufficiently wonderful. One young man, who shot by me a few days ago on one of the "perfected" machines now coming so generally into use, seemed to have arrived at the possibility of propelling his "mount" by the mere force of his will, for he made not the slightest use of the treadles. It is not generally known by our French friends that this ingenious mechanism was devised, in principle at least, by an Englishman named Pocock, who forty years ago was at the head of a large boarding-school for boys at Bristol, and who invented various ingenious methods of locomotion—among others, a carriage capable of containing a dozen or more of the boys propelled by large kites—which he used to experiment upon with the aid of his pupils, in their Saturday rambles over the country. The same idea, less conveniently worked out, was known among those ingenious people, the Chinese, more than two hundred years ago; for Purchas, in the third edition of his "Pilgrimage," brought out in London, 1617, thus refers to the travels of Ricius in China and the velocipedes then in use in that singular country:—"The river of Sciantum is so cloyed with ships that the way is stopped by the multitude; which made Ricius change his way by water into another (more strange to us) by waggon, if we may so call it, which had but one wheel, so built that one might sit in the middle, as it were on horseback, and on each side another; the waggoner putting it swiftly and safely forward by levers and bars of wood (those waggons driven by wind and sails he mentions not); and so came he speedily to Sucen and Hamcen, which are of the Chinese esteemed paradises." Velocipede races have been gallantly and brilliantly contested at Nimes, Lille, Marseilles, Trouville, Nice, and other places; on one occasion the "veloxman" kept side by side, through a long and excit run, with a gallopping horse, the latter winning only by a single length! The heat has put an end, for the time being, to these contests; but the new instrument of locomotion has made good its position, and promises to come into general use. The little four-wheeled carriages will doubtless be extensively used by ladies, two of whom can thus travel safely and rapidly with far less exertion than is expended in walking on level roads.

Wonderful accounts have just reached us, from San Francisco, where the problem of aërial navigation is declared to have been completely solved, and whence, we are assured, an air ship, with six passengers, will take its way for Europe, via New York, within a month from the date of the announcement.

The marvels already achieved, or in process of achievement, seem to indicate that the application of the laws of nature will enable us to accomplish more than the wildest dreams of fancy have ever foreshadowed; and now that the completion of the Suez Canal is so nearly accomplished, there seems nothing out of the way in the rumour that M. de Lesseps, having caused measurements of the African desert to be taken, and finding that the decline of the ground confirms the supposition that the great waste is the site of a vanished sea, has determined to conduct thither the waters of the Red Sea, so as to open up the interior of that rich secluded continent to the adventure of the rest of the world. The preparations for the visit of the Empress and the Prince Imperial to Suez and to Constantinople are being made on a scale of great magnificence. Her Majesty's toilette is being prepared by our great man milliner, Worth, with a degree of splendour proportionate to the importance of the occasion, and may worthily rival the gorgeous turn-outs which have so often dazzled our youthful imaginations when buried in the delightful mazes of Arabian tales. One of these is a ball-dress composed of thick, white silk, white tulle, with a tunic of Indian Cashmere above it. The tunic is richly embroidered with gold, and trimmed with gold fringe; the low bodice, likewise of Indian Cashmere, crosses in front, and is a mass of gold embroidery and gold fringe. Another of these wonderful dresses is a short costume of thick straw-coloured silk; the petticoat is covered with flounces; and the tunic, which is of a straw-coloured China crape, is most tastefully looped up in *paniers*; it is open up the back, and embroidered on the edge with a wreath of exquisitely executed violets, in mauve silk of various delicate shades. The bodice is of China crape, embroidered with violets, and trimmed with violet fringe. A third costume is of a lovely pearl gray silk, covered with a profusion of frills fringed out of the material; on each of these frills is a narrow Valenciennes lace of exceeding fineness, not quite so broad as the little frill itself. A very short gray silk tunic, edged with Valenciennes, covers the upper part of this very elaborate skirt. Another ball-dress is of capucine-coloured silk (the shade of a pale nasturtium, very fashionable just now, and exceedingly becoming to those whom it happens to suit.) The bottom of the skirt is trimmed with folds of China crape of the same colour, edged with white Spanish blonde; the tunic and bodice are trimmed to match, and edged with the same blonde.

Another "item" is a tunic of black China crape, covered with small bouquets of roses, embroidered *a la Chinoise,* and edged all round with *Cerise* fringe; it is intended to be worn with various toilettes. Another evening dress is of light green silk, with very transparent white muslin over it. The muslin is bordered with deep Valenciennes lace, and striped with wide insertion sewn on in longitudinal lines. This skirt is looped up with bouquets of flowers, which can be varied at pleasure. The bodice is entirely covered with muslin and Valenciennes lace; and has a large bouquet of flowers in the centre of the front.

A "reactionary" costume is made of thick pearl-gray silk; the skirt is trimmed with flounces festooned at the edge with floss-silk of the same shade. The train over the skirt is cut out at the edge into large Vandykes; and below there is a deep flounce put on in plaits. The train is to be looped up only on one side with an *agrafe* of pearl-gray gimp, or worn over the arm. The bodice has a postillion *basque,* festooned and embroidered like the flounces of the skirt; and finished off with a large bow in front. Worth has surpassed himself in the details of these exquisite toilettes, all of them models of sumptuous elegance, and exactly suited to the delicate style of beauty for which our graceful Empress is so remarkable.

It is now said that Her Majesty will reach Constantinople on the 30th of September; that the Sultan has fitted up the beautiful palace of Beglerbeg in magnificent style for her reception, a part of his servants being arrayed in European liveries in honour of the guest. About the 10th of October she will visit Smyrna and its environs, spending about ten days in that beautiful region. The details of the rest of the journey do not appear to have been decided.

The domestic horizon has grown much clearer; but the changes which the Emperor has so promptly conceded will need to be introduced with much care, and he is understood to have relinquished the idea of going to Ajaccio (if he ever entertained it) for the celebration of the Napoleonic centenary; not caring, under present circumstances, to absent himself from the deliberations now going on. It is still said the Empress, the young Prince, and the rest of the Imperial Family will go to Corsica for the fêtes of next month; but it is difficult, until the *Journal Officiel* has made some announcement on the subject, to know what amount of truth there may be in the rumour.

The successful immersion of the French Atlantic Cable is being rejoiced over by the French as well as by the people of the States; but especially by the latter, who declare that the new telegraph line will still farther cement the bonds of a friendship that has never been weakened;—a curious evidence of the truth of the proverb that "kissing goes by favour;" seeing that, in these affectionate demonstrations, our Transatlantic cousins completely ignore both the Emperor Napoleon's judicious proposition to the British Government to recognize the South, at the beginning of the war, and also his magnificent attempt to set up a barrier against American encroachment by aiding Mexico to emancipate herself from the yoke of the brigands who have so long been her ruin, an attempt in regard to which posterity will some day endorse the remark lately made by the Emperor in speaking of it, that "it only lacked the consummation of success."

In spite of the heat, people still flock to the opera, where M. Perrin has just brought out a magnificent new tenor, named Delabranche, who has made a brilliant début in the *Huguenots,* and promises to become a leading favourite. It seems that Delabranche made his "first appearance" in this house some years ago, but was got rid of, as not "up to the mark." He has since pursued his training with signal success; and though terribly nervous the other night, from the remembrance of a *fiasco* which Paris had forgotten, succeeded at last in overcoming his emotion, gradually winning the sympathies of his audience until his duett with Madame Sass in the fourth act, when he surmounted his terror, regained entire mastery over himself, opened the flood-gates of his voice, and poured forth a torrent of song that filled every corner of the house, and threw the assembly into raptures. The *Man of Honour,* at the Gymnase, *The Two Porcelain Dogs,* and that ludicrous trifle *Gavant, Minard & Co.* at the Palais-Royal, and *Fleur de Thé* at the Varietés, are drawing crowded houses, in spite of the melting temperature of the last fortnight. Mlle. Schneider, who has just had in London so narrow an escape from the fate of Taglioni's pupil and adopted daughter, poor Emma Livry, and who has publicly expressed her gratitude to her London admirers for their sympathy in the accident which might so easily have cost her life, will soon take her departure again from Paris, as she is about to re-commence the round of provincial engagements which so largely supplement the metropolitan gains of the "stars" of the stage.

Paris has just witnessed the decease of a monarch whose existence had not been known beyond the precincts of the realm over which, for more than half a century, he has held undisputed sway. The king of the Rag-pickers is no more. The deceased, who was called *Père l'Epingle* (Father Pin) was followed to the grave by more than 1,200 of his subjects, and three speeches were pronounced at his tomb. Whence he came, or who he was, no one knows. Under his bolster was found a packet of papers with this inscription—"*To be burned after my death.*" Round his neck he wore a miniature of Rachel, the actress; and his abode was in the squalid quarter known as "Monkey Island." Whenever one of the people of that region, of which he was veritably king, came to him in distress, the monarch would disappear for a few hours and then come back with money. His subjects adored him; he signed their agreements, regulated their differences, and judged their offences. Every thief was expelled, and for ever, from "Monkey Island"; but such an event very rarely happened. He was something of a doctor, and himself mixed the medicines he prescribed for those who fell ill, distributing his advice and his doses gratuitously. He was a lover of books, which he lent freely to all who would read them; and of an evening he taught the children to read.

The French and English engineers who have been examining the question of a tunnel under the Channel, have reported against it. They regard it as perfectly feasible; but say that it would cost at least £10,000,000; and therefore could not be made to pay. The counter propositions of a tubular bridge to be sunk under the water, and of M. Boutet's bridge, laid on solid piles of masonry, have still to be disposed of. Meantime, the public would thankfully accept the accommodation of large steady-going comfortable steamers, in place of the wretched little nut-shells which now convey the mails and passengers across the twenty-five miles of misery that lie between Calais and Dover. It seems incredible that, with the facilities for locomotion so greatly increased on all other routes, the horrors of the passage across the Channel should not be abated. It appears, from recent statistics, that the means of locomotion at present in use enable an enterprising traveller to make the tour of the globe in 80 days; thus—Paris to New York, 11 days; to San Francisco, 7; to Yokohama, 21; Hongkong, 6; Calcutta, 12; Bombay, 3; Cairo, 14; Paris, 6; total, 80. Of that immense route, the only portion on which steam is not used (by rail or steamer) is said to be about 140 miles between Allahabad and Bombay; an interruption which will cease as soon as the railway is completed.

THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS" CHARGED WITH CONTEMPT OF COURT.

YESTERDAY (Friday) morning the Advocate-General, on the Criminal Side of the High Court, applied for, and obtained, on an affidavit, a rule *nisi* calling on the printer and publisher of the *Indian Daily News* to show cause why they should not be committed for contempt of court, for having printed and published certain articles relating to a certain matter referred to by him on a previous occasion.—*Englishman.*

The *Indian Daily News* describes the rule *nisi* as "calling on the publisher, and Mr. Gomes, the printer, of the *Indian Daily News,* to show cause why they should not be committed for contempt of court, in having printed and published certain articles which appeared in the *Indian Daily News* with reference to the case of Queen *vs.* Sheppard. His Lordship granted the application. The case above alluded to (Queen *vs.* Sheppard) has been sent back to be tried by a mofussil court, the prisoner not being a British-born subject."

QUILLS vs. STEEL PENS.

THE Officiating Superintendent of the Government Stationary Office at Fort William, Dr. W. W. Hunter, has issued a circular to the address of all officials throughout India who indent on his office for stationary, stating that Her Majesty's Secretary of State had desired that the consumption of quill pens should be curtailed and that of steel pens proportionately increased, requesting them to make careful enquiry with a view to informing him in what proportion their indent for quills may be reduced, and suggesting that at least fifteen per cent. may be struck off from their future indents. Dr. Hunter states that in the event of not receiving an answer to the circular, he will assume that such a reduction is practicable in that office. We have really a penny-wise and pound-foolish Government. Let Her Majesty's Secretary of State apply the shears to those departments where the curtailment of expenditure is absolutely necessary, to wit, the D. P. W., Commissariat, &c., &c. We know of a Civil Surgeon in charge of a district jail, who actually executes work for about half the cost at which it is estimated by the D. P. W., and such work which has been commended by individuals who are competent judges of architecture.—*Delhi Gazette.*

CUTCH.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOOJ, 15TH AUGUST.

INCIDENTS of considerable general interest can hardly be expected to crop up, otherwise, perhaps, than very rarely, in a quarter like this, remote from the chief centres of progress and civilization, rejoicing in the government of an Indian prince, and having a community of Europeans numbering about six. Of the weather I am glad to give good accounts, as gleaned from various suggestive sources, apart from personal experience. The rainfall hitherto, while it realizes the most anxious hopes of agriculturists, has caused such a luxuriant growth of vegetation and creation of insect life, that birds and beasts have alike been rendered independent of Banian charity; the distinguishing feature of which is exhibited in the fact of cattle dying by the score of sheer starvation. Bones, horns, and carcasses in every conceivable stage of decomposition, emitting the most horrid stench, are the sights and smells which assail the traveller on approaching every wayside town or village. That a pestilence is averted is doubtless due to the pariah dogs and vultures for their exertions in clearing the masses of putrifaction. I would here venture to remark for the consideration of any one having an eye to business and the means to undertake it, that the traffic in bones and horns might be made a profitable speculation.

The annual celebration of the Nag Punchmi festival on the 12th instant was conducted in great state by His Highness the Rao, and the parade created quite a sensation among the people. I trust the *nag* (cobra) fully appreciated the display got up for its propitiation.

Some stir seems to be created by the prospect of a special meeting of the officers of the 19th N.I., convened to investigate a case, the particulars of which are said to be as follows:—A farrier named Peer Khan, who had long and thrivingly plyed his craft in this city, conceived the notion of securing a partner for his only son, Ismael Khan, from among the tight trowsered beauties of his native land. Peer Khan had two wives,—one by the rites of *nicka,* who bore him no issue, and another whom he married outright, and who is the mother of Ismael Khan, the son referred to. Preparatory to setting out on the journey to Hindoostan with his young hopeful he settled on each of the women such portions of his possessions as would serve to keep them decently and independent of each other. Ten months after the departure of father and son in 1862 the latter returned to Bhooj, bringing with him two wives;—the former had died in the meanwhile in Hindoostan. About a month ago, and after an interval of nigh seven years, having dissipated all the fortune left them, the son and mother proceeded to lay claim to the property of the other wife of the late Peer Khan. A will was produced, and the case underwent the ordeal of an examination in the Bazaar Office, whence it was referred to a *punchayet,* or court of arbitration, and the case is now on the eve of trial by a special court. In the meanwhile all the property in question is under legal seizure. Singular that the claimants should have lost sight of the will all these years. There are besides, I believe, several other points tending to stamp the whole transaction as a fabrication resorted to by mother and son to retrieve their fortunes

KATTYAWAR.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

RAJCOTE, 21ST AUGUST.

WE have had a few light showers of rain during the week, which have had a beneficial effect upon the crops. The temperature is rather high, the average range of the thermometer being 92°. Accounts have been received of cholera having made its appearance in portions of the northern, southern, and western districts.

A sepoy of the 18th Regiment N. I., of the Punjaub tribe, committed suicide yesterday morning by shooting himself with a loaded musket. The cause which induced him to do so is not known, but it is suspected that a quarrel with his Delilah goaded him on to madness and thus to commit the rash act.

The mohsullee accountant of the western districts' office, a Banian named Moolchund, is under suspension, and will be brought to trial for criminal breach of trust. The case is in the hands of an acute and painstaking magistrate, who, I feel sure, will do it justice.

THE KURRACHEE MUNICIPALITY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, 20TH AUGUST.

THE "Municipal Murrain," as it has been facetiously termed by an Hibernian friend of mine, seems to be endemical to India, if one may judge from some of the doings of our municipal representatives lately. The disease here has assumed a most virulent form since the recent return of one of the members of our *soi-disant* corporation from your city, where he has evidently been taking lessons in such matters. The various phases this endemic has exhibited are evidently as difficult of treatment as they are diverse in their symptoms. With you the Municipal Commissioner is the *bête noire.* With us it is the quandom Commissioner's bill. Our rate-payers are indignant with Mr. Samuel Mansfield's local legislation, and a few of the wise men amongst us have, as you are already aware, concocted a bill of their own. This, like all self-conceited folks, they deem superior to the official one; and so they are determined it shall be accepted and confirmed by the Legislative Council. It would be out of place here to enter into anything like a criticism of the relative merits of these two proposed civic codes. It is sufficient to indicate the hostile attitude of the two contending parties;—the one thoroughly conservative, the other ultra-radical. Meantime I must say that the public feeling on the subject is one of pity mingled with contempt, in witnessing such a *fracas* between the opposing forces. Men whose duty it is to work harmoniously for the public weal should sink all personal animosities or private differences when they meet at the council board. Otherwise they are totally unfitted for the position to which they have been appointed, either by popular suffrage or official patronage. Unfortunately there are one or two members of the municipal body who have been pitchforked into their present place by the merest accident, or by force of circumstances. Their antecedents and experience have by no means qualified them to become the representatives of their fellow-citizens, and consequently they have become the partisans of an equivocal policy rather than the consistent advocates or originators of prudent and practical measures. Thus public interests are sacrificed to private piques, and the natural result is that all material progress as well as proper legislation is retarded or postponed. The great *furore* now excited is caused by the knowledge of the fact that Mr. Mansfield's bill is likely to be accepted by the Bombay Legislative Council this month. But if it is accepted and passed into law, the rate-payers of Kurrachee will have themselves to blame in a great measure. Had they bestirred themselves betimes, their municipal representatives would not have been "caught napping." And had they been more careful in their selection, they would not have allowed platform spouters to usurp the place of real men of business and standing. Pursuant to announcement these gentlemen—about thirty in number be it noted—had another meeting last Saturday. Their leader—the redoubtable Mr. Noonan—did not betray any anxiety this time in the matter of selecting a president. He did not ask Colonel Lambert to take the chair, nor John Moore, Esq., the Assistant Commissioner,—nor even his (Mr. Noonan's, of course,) excellent friend, Mr. John Robson. The latter had behaved very ungratefully at the previous meeting by not accepting the seat of honour when it was so courteously offered to him. He was independent of all these gentlemen—was Mr. Noonan this time; for he came armed with his partner in business, William Maher, Esq., to undertake the office. To his honour, be it said, Mr. Maher comported himself with great humility when conducted to the chair. He did not, as some expected he would, "swell like a shirt bleaching in a high wind," or look "burly as a Sunday Beadle." No; he cast his eyes down with the modesty of a woman, and accepted the honour with a very gentle inclination of the head. After a few minutes pause to collect his scattered thoughts, Mr. Maher addressed the assembly, informing them of the *object* of the meeting, and expressing his regret at the *insouciance* of his friends in not having brought forward earlier Mr. Noonan's bill, which was submitted to them so far back as February last. Mr. Maher was about saying more on this point, when, it is said, a freezing glance from Mr. Noonan made his heart beat quicker than usual, and so he concluded by remarking that he "should have much desired the election to preside at the meeting had fallen on some other gentlemen having more knowledge of these matters than himself." (Perhaps his friend would not have selected him for the office had his knowledge been *great* in such matters!) Mr. Noonan then arose, and explained to the native gentlemen all that Mr. Maher had said, which was scarcely necessary, seeing that Mr. Maher had said nothing that was not *already* known to them. They, however, looked "wondrous wise," and mentally pronounced the president an uncommonly clever man. The "explanation" over, Mr. Noonan fulminated a terrible speech in which he detailed, *seriatim,* his reasons for opposing the Honourable Mr. Mansfield's bill. He did not—he said—oppose it for the mere love of opposition, but because he was a rate-payer and a large proprietor of landed property. He considered the bill "unsuited to the requirements of Kurrachee. By it the householders would be taxed from 20 to 23 per cent—a tax which would in course of time compel owners either to mortgage or sell their property. Moreover, there were other very objectionable clauses in it, together with several other equally heavy taxes." Mr. Noonan then alluded to his own little bill, which, of course in his estimation, was just the very thing to suit Kurrachee. He modestly informed his friends that its concoction was "imputed to him," but that he had only "taken part in it with other gentlemen," and that it was now put forward as "*Noonan's* bill" more from "unavoidable and unforeseen circumstances;" but what these "unavoidable and unforeseen circumstances" were, he did not tell us. With a *naïveté* quite charming, he wound up his speech by saying that he left it to the rate-payers either to reject, amend, or pass his bill just as they thought fit. Colonel Lambert here stepped forward and requested the so-called rate-payers to "postpone the meeting to the 19th instant," but Mr. Noonan turned round to his satellites with the velocity of a whipping-top, and vehemently objected to this. Now that the coast was clear, and he could lead his friends literally by the nose, he wasn't going to lose the opportunity of accomplishing his object. He was too old a bird to do that. The Colonel looked kindly at Mr. Noonan, and in his *softest* accents observed, that the rate-payers of the different sections of the community were not present; that those at the meeting were chiefly foreigners or non-residents; that he only sought a fair and open discussion on all points; and that the only way this could be attained was by following his advice. But Mr. Noonan—sharp man—wouldn't follow his advice. Working himself up into a fit of virtuous indignation, Mr. Noonan declared that ample time had *already* been given for discussion, that he himself was sick—(*credat judæus !*)—of municipal matters, more specially of *his* own bill (here some of the rate-payers turned up their eyes, apparently quite lost in admiration of their leader), and that he now left this bill to the care of the gentlemen present. The Colonel put in a rejoinder, which was met with a surrejoinder; and then all the "jees," and the "chunds" and the "mulls" spoke with might and main, supporting their advocate, who, of course, was all nods and becks, and wreathed smiles during the whole time. The speechifying and hubbub over, the official representatives, Colonel Lambert and Mr. Moore, handed in their "protests," which the natives, acting under the inspiration of Mr. Rugoonath Kristnajee, a shrewd and clever hindoo, unanimously rejected. The president rubbed his hands in great glee. His friend Mr. Noonan's triumph was complete—his pet bill with all its crudities and absurdities was passed. Colonel Lambert perceiving that the tide had entirely turned against him and his colleague, rose and proposed a vote of thanks to William Maher, Esq., for his *able* conduct in the chair. (The emphasis on the adjective was significant!) The meeting then dispersed. Who will dare to say after this that "William Noonan, Esq.," the highly respected broker of this city, and the admired of all admirers (*native,* of course), is not an extraordinary personage! By the mere artillery of words, he took "the reason prisoner" of ten and twenty Sindees, and got his bantling—christened "Noonan's bill"—PASSED;—and this despite the august presence of the Collector and Magistrate of Kurrachee and the Assistant Commissioner in Sind—a feat which will, unquestionably, render his name immortal in the annals of India.

NUGGUR RACES.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

FIFTH DAY, THURSDAY, 19TH AUGUST.

STEWARDS.—A. St. J. Richardson, Esq.; Lt. Col. E. Howard Vyse; Lt. Col. Gray; Capt. Van Straubenzee; Capt. Shewell.

These races, which should have come off on Tuesday (the 17th), had been postponed two days in consequence of heavy rain. The course, however, to-day was in better order than usual, and tight going, as will be seen by the improvement in the time.

The first race was the Loser's Handicap. For all horses that have started and not won during the meeting. Rs. 150 from the fund. Rs. 30 entrance. 1 mile. Nominations to be sent in by noon the day before the race.

		st.	lb.		
H. H. Aga Khan's g a g	Syed Ahmed	9	7	Syed	5
The Northerners' b a h	Novice	9	0	Tookaram	2
Capt. Dent's g a h	Star of the South	9	2	Major Chesshyre	4
Capt. Charles' g a g	Hopshee	8	9	Owner	1
Mr. Williams' b aust m	Ariadne	10	1	——	0
Mr. Napier's g a gg	Devilskin	8	10	——	0
Mr. Framjee's g a h	Leprochaun	8	10	Livesey	3
Mr. Gilson's g a h	Cock Robin	9	0	Mr. Cooke	0

Syed Ahmed and Novice were apparently the favourites for this race, although it was thought that Hopshee, from his well known speed for short distances, would not be far off at the finish. After two or three false starts the whole got off well together, Hopshee, Novice and Star of the South leading, all along the straight, the rest close behind. At the half mile in Novice drew up, and on coming round the corner passed up to the first place, even with Hopshee. A capital race in from the distance ensued, both jocks hard at work with whip and spur, Hopshee being landed first by a neck, Leprochaun third. On coming to the stewards' stand, the rider of Novice raised an objection to Hopshee, on the plea that his horse had been struck by Hopshee's rider when within 100 yards of the winning post. The question comes before the stewards for their decision to-day, and until the result is known it cannot be fixed which is the winner.

	m.	s.
Time—1st ½ mile	0	59
2nd do.	1	1
Total	2	0

Second Race.—Winner's Handicap. Forced for all winners. Rs. 200 from the fund, with Rs. 30 for each race won. 2 miles. Optional to losers at an entrance of 2 G. M. Nominations of losers to be sent in by noon the day before the race.

		st.	lb.		
Captain Dent's bn aus h	Pioneer	11	5	Mr. Jones	1
H. H. Aga Khan's b a h	Shaheen	9	4	Syed	3
The Northerners' g a g	Blue Gown	9	4	Tookaram	4
Mr. Williams' b a g	Lottery	8	9	Feroze	5
Major Chesshyre's c a h	Shahab	8	12	....	2

Pioneer had apparently been weighted lighter than was expected, and in consequence was backed at 2 to 1 against the field. The result of the race, however, proved that the handicapping had been good, as he certainly had to gallop his best to win, and had not much to spare either. A few pounds more weight, or had Shahab not gone lame during the race, would probably have put the Australian in the second instead of the first place.

THE RACE.—A good start was effected without any trouble, Blue Gown and Shaheen racing Pioneer out at top speed for the first mile, Shahab a few lengths behind, and Lottery still further. At the mile post Shaheen and Blue Gown shot two lengths and led all along the straight, Pioneer close in their rear, apparently going witht great ease. At the half mile from home Pioneer drew up to the front and led round the corner; but here little Shahab, who had been going along apparently unnoticed in the rear, answered a call from his jock in the most gallant manner, and coming up hand over hand drew close on to Pioneer's quarter by the time they had reached the distance post. For the first time during this meeting Pioneer's jock was seen at work, and it was evident that he had as much to do as he could manage, for Shahab, who was well and steadily ridden by Livesey, pressed him so close that until the two horses were almost at the winning post it seemed doubtful which was leading. The excitement on the stand was tremendous, and after a great struggle Pioneer was landed a winner by a short length, Shahab a first rate second, and Shaheen a good third.

Shahab unfortunately fell lame at the mile post, or the result would probably have been different. As it was, however, he ran splendidly throughout, and has at all events performed a feat (which has not been done before) in making Pioneer gallop.

	m.	s.
Time—1st ½ mile	1	1
1 ,,	2	4
1½ ,,	3	6
Total 2 miles	4	10

Third Race.—Galloway Handicap. Rs. 150 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 20 H. F. One mile and a half. Nominations to be sent in by noon the day before the race.

		st.	lb.		
H.H. AgaKhan's g a g	Syed Ahmed	9	7	Syed	2
The Northerners' g a g	Moselle	9	12	Tookaram	1
Capt. Charles' c a g	S. Runner	8	11	Capt Stack	4
Mr. Framjee's b a g	Allie	8	4	Livesey	3

This was thought an easy victory for Moselle, who had it all his own way from the commencement. He kept with the rest for the first mile, when he shot ahead two or three lengths. At the half mile from home he put on another spurt, and on coming round the corner was five or six lengths ahead, coming in a winner in a canter by that distance, Syed Ahmed second, and Allie a bad third. Scarlet Runner having no chance was pulled up at the distance.

	m.	s.
Time—1st ½ mile	1	3
1 mile	2	5
1½ mile	3	7

The Fourth Race was a Match for 500 rupees, 1 mile, between

Mr. Gilson's.........................c a h Cock Robin.
Mr. Napier's ....g a h Abdel Kadir.

The latter won with ease in a canter, having had the race all his own way from the commencement.

	m.	s.
Time—1st ½ mile	1	0
2nd do.	1	7
Total one mile	2	7

The last race on the card was the Skurry. Rs. 75 from the fund. Rs. 15 entrance. Quarter mile heats without dismounting. Catch weights. G. R.

Capt. Stack's bn aust g	Benedict	Owner	1	3	2
The Northerners' b a h	Novice	Mr. Hogg	2	0	0
Mr. Framjee's b a g	Master Bobby	——	3	0	0
Mr. Williams' b a g	Little John	Owner	0	0	0
Capt. Hunter's g a h	Brilliant	Mr. Cooke	0	0	0
Mr. Napier's g a gg	Devilskin	——	0	0	0
Major Chesshyre's b a h	Chance	Owner	4	1	1
Capt. Straubenzee's g a h	Taffy	——	0	2	0

Master Bobby and Benedict were thought to be the most likely to win, the former having beaten Captain Charles' old horse in the Hacks. Master Bobby unfortunately this time had too heavy a weight on him, and Benedict had the advantage by nearly a stone and a half.

The starter had a difficult task to perform in the race, as a few yards in favour of any horse for so short a distance was of the greatest importance. He performed his duty, however, well and patiently, not letting the horses go until they all appeared evenly placed.

After several false starts the whole got off well together, Benedict winning the first heat by a short length, Novice a good second, Master Bobby third.

2nd Heat.—Novice was scratched for this heat, his owner thinking he had had running enough for one day. Master Bobby also, finding the weight too much for him, did not go again. It was therefore thought to be a certainty for Benedict, but to the surprise of all "the great Chance" was seen to come in first by two lengths, being apparently in a good humour and inclined to run—rather an uncommon occurrence—Taffy second, Benedict third.

3rd Heat.—Chance won again with great ease, running strong and cheerfully.

The time was not taken, as it was nearly dark.

CHOLERA AND ITS CAUSES AT UMRITSUR.

WE have heard from Umritsur to the 16th. Our letters confirm the telegram published on Tuesday. The returns for Sunday, the 15th, exhibited a diminution of twelve on the Saturday cholera report, but nothing is said as to the number of deaths from miscellaneous causes. The inhabitants were leaving the town by hundreds, some say thousands; and as an aggravation of the evils of the district, cholera was beginning to show itself in the neighbouring kusbas and villages. Many deaths had occurred at Turun Taran and Jundeeala, and it is feared the plague will extend. The Government of the Punjab had been roused to action by the impending famine crisis, and had issued instructions for the reopening of famine works connected with the exterior town drainage, authorizing a preliminary grant of Rs. 10,000 for the purpose. So far well, but those who know something of the place tell us that until ALL the frightful sources of disease *within* the town are filled up, all other works connected with the drainage of the place, are next to thrown away. There are said to be two enormous reservoirs of the filth of the neighbourhood, one the Bungeean ka Dhab, and the other the Aloowaleea Dhab, and we fully agree with those who maintain that until the *fontes originis malis* are removed, filled in, or disposed of, there is no hope of a healthy condition for Umritsur. The Bungeean ka Dhab is a tortuous hollow divided into two pieces by a road of between three and four hundred yards in length, with an average breadth of twenty to twenty-five yards, and a reputed depth of over twenty feet, and the fluid so thick that strong doubts are entertained whether a stone could find its way to the bottom. Till this and all other hollows, all of them receptacles for the filth of their respective neighbourhoods, are filled up, no reasonable expectations of amendment and ultimate cure may be entertained. Unfortunately this Dhab is not in the fashionable portion of the town!—*Delhi Gazette.*

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THE TRANSMISSION OF DUTIABLE GOODS BY POST.

The following letters on a subject of public importance will be found generally interesting :—

To His Grace the Duke of Argyll, K. T., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Simla, the 19th August, 1869.

My Lord Duke,—Our attention has been recently drawn to the sacrifice of customs revenue involved in the present unrestricted dispatch of dutiable articles from foreign countries by our letter and parcel posts. We have the honour to submit to your Grace copy of a report upon the subject, which we have recently obtained from the Director General of the Post Office.

2. We may remark upon this report, that we believe that more revenue is sacrificed, under the present system, by the free importation of articles of haberdashery and of millinery than of articles of jewelry, and that we have little or no doubt that the customs revenue sacrificed on articles of all kinds so imported, very far exceeds the entire receipts of the Post Office for their freight.

3. We cannot discover, at present, any sound grounds of public policy for this fiscal sacrifice, in order to allow the unrestricted employment by the public of the post for the very convenient purpose of procuring small articles from England and other foreign countries; nor do we think that it would be at all difficult to provide for the delivery, through our revenue officers, of all articles imported by post, which might appear liable to customs duty, and for the recovery of the dues upon such articles in this way.

4. Before, however, deciding upon any change in the law in this matter, we request that we may be favoured with your Grace's instructions or advice. Your Grace will no doubt have the means of ascertaining the grounds upon which some countries, with an important tariff resembling in character that of British India, have, nevertheless, deemed it expedient to allow the free importation of such articles as can be conveyed by post either absolutely or, as in the case of Prussia, below a low maximum weight. The tariff of Great Britain provides, we believe, for the levy of duty on few, if any, articles which could be imported by post.

5. We may mention that some objections have been already taken to our present system upon the ground that it leads to an unfair competition of articles imported duty free with those upon which traders have paid customs duties. We think these objections not very important. Traders are at liberty to use the post as freely as the rest of the public:—and supposing the Government to be willing, on public grounds, to sacrifice its revenue, it is not too much to expect traders to sacrifice, in the same way, their profits, so far as the measure might lead to any such sacrifice.—We have the honour to be, my Lord Duke, your Grace's most obedient, humble servants,

Mayo.
W. R. Mansfield.
H. M. Durand.
H. S. Maine.
John Strachey.
B. H. Ellis.

No. 1418, dated Simla, the 22nd June 1869.

From G. H. M. Batten, Esq., Under Secy. to the Govt. of India, Financial Department.

To the Director General of the Post Office of India.

I am directed to forward to you a letter from the Government of Fort Saint George (No. 1499, dated 27th May 1869), and enclosures, regarding the loss in the customs revenue arising from the practice of articles passing through the Post Office between India and foreign countries.

2. It will be seen that reference is made by the Government of Madras to the correspondence noted in the margin, which took place in 1867 between you and this department; but the Governor General in Council apprehends that the orders passed in 1867 were directed only against a systematic interference with parcels sent by post, such as that proposed by the Commissioner of Customs at Bombay; and that it was never intended by those orders that the Post Office should be used for the purpose of evading customs duties, and thus not only entailing considerable loss on the State, but also injuring the lowest trader, when there is such strong evidence as that produced in the present correspondence that the Post Office is so used.

3. His Excellency in Council cannot permit this state of things to continue, and I am accordingly to request that you will furnish this department with a report on the subject, and with your suggestion as to the means which should be adopted in view to the removal of the evils referred to.

4. In connection with this subject, I am to forward a letter signed "Publicola," which appeared in the *Indian Daily News* of June 3rd, 1869, and to direct your attention to the suggestion of piercing pattern post parcels by a stiletto.

No. 1533, dated Simla, the 22nd July 1869.

From A. M. Monteath, Esq., Director General of the Post Office of India.

To the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department.

In returning the original papers received with your letter No. 1418, dated the 22nd June, I have the honour to submit the following remarks relative to customs duty on articles transmitted by post.

2. The letter from the Government of Fort Saint George refers to the importation of jewellery from England "by the *pattern post*," but so far as I can judge from the enclosure of the letter referred to, the jewellery in question appears to have been imported not by the *pattern post*, but by the *letter post*. In a report received by me from the Post Master General of Madras relative to these very cases, it is specially stated that all the dutiable articles found in the mails were received by *letter post*, and it is added that although the pattern post mail was examined, and a few packets detained for scrutiny, nothing subject to duty was found in them. Indeed, it is very unlikely that jewellery will ever be imported by pattern post, for pattern post packets must be opened at the ends in such a way as to display the nature of the contents, and such a mode of packing would be quite inconsistent with the safe transmission of such articles as come under the designation of jewellery. Apart altogether from the risk of abstraction attending the transmission of such articles in open packets, there would be an obviously great risk of damage owing to the absence of proper protection from rough usage, damp, &c., &c.

3. I conclude, therefore, that the Madras Government has been misled into an error by the use on the part of the Customs authorities of the term "parcel" instead of "letter." There is no parcel post properly so called between England and India, the appropriate term being either "letter" or "packet," the former being closed and the latter open. This point on which the Madras Government would seem to be mistaken is one of some importance, for as regards the remedy, it is a very different thing to have to deal with closed letters and with open packets.

4. In the following remarks I shall first refer to the question of the importation of jewellery from foreign countries by sea through the letter post, taking up the other questions separately.

5. I believe that as respects the letter post, it has been found in other countries practically expedient to waive the claim of customs duty on articles imported. This I think may fairly be inferred from the special exception, to which attention is drawn on the British Postal Guide.* Prussia apparently, while attempting no interference with the contents of letters not exceeding 50 grammes (a little more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz.) in weight, delivers as freight through the Customs House any letters exceeding that weight which contain any enclosure other than paper. Spain, Turkey and Costa Rica on the other hand prohibit the importation by post of jewellery, &c., on which Customs duty is chargeable, the first-mentioned country sending back such covers from the frontier, and the two last mentioned countries regarding them as liable to forfeiture. The Government has, in the recent cases at Madras, acted on the rule adopted by "Turkey and Costa Rica," and I have no doubt that when Her Majesty's Post Master General hears of these proceedings, he will consider it proper to warn the public in England to the effect that British India now ranks in this matter in the same category with "Turkey and Costa Rica." I may here note that whatever may be the legal correctness of the proceedings of the Madras Government, I cannot but think that the confiscation of the jewellery addressed to the Madras firms was somewhat harsh, and that a strong protest might be grounded by them on the fact that the traders in England who sent the jewellery were probably misled by the British Postal Guide, which while, pointing out the special practice of "Turkey and Costa Rica," left it reasonably to be inferred that British India did not rank with them. The truth is that hitherto the Government of India has practically followed, what I understand to be, the general usage of other countries, and has not attempted to enforce a claim to customs duty on articles imported by letter post.

6. I would strongly advise that, before proceeding to introduce a new practice, the Government should make full enquiry as to the precise way in which the question is viewed and dealt with in England and in Europe generally. Supposing it to be decided that customs duty is not to be waived on letter post importations, it will, I think, be necessary to follow one or other of the courses mentioned below, viz. :—

(1.)—To let it be widely known not only in India but in places abroad, that jewellery and other articles on which customs duty is chargeable must not be sent to India by post on pain of forfeiture. It will also be necessary in this case (although a most difficult matter) to arrange some system of detection, as the Government is aware the letter mails from Europe are now sorted at sea, and that the mail packets made up at sea are forwarded inland without being opened at Bombay. It would probably be necessary, therefore, either to leave the detection of suspicious letters and the subsequent proceedings to the Post Masters or Deputy Post Masters of mofussil stations (which to my mind would be found in practice to be liable to grave objection), or to abolish sea sorting, and let the Customs Officer at Bombay examine the mails, making special provision by legal enactment for his taking the needful steps regarding them, instead of forwarding them to the station of address to be dealt with under Section 60 of the Post Office Act.

(2).—It might be possible instead of prohibiting the importation of such article by post, to arrange some system for the collection of customs duty thereon. The papers forwarded show that the Madras Board of Revenue made enquiry on this point, (paragraph 3 of Proceedings, dated the 24th March, No. 2053), but the result is not stated. But even under such a system, there would have to be arrangements (as in the preceding alternative) for the detection of attempts at evasion.

7. To my mind the subject is beset by so many difficulties and objections that I should hesitate to propose anything without full information as to the practice followed in England and other European countries, and respecting the result of the consideration which a subject of such importance has probably long since had on the part of the Customs and Postal authorities at Home. It may seem easy to make a few occasional examinations of the mails at a sea-port town like Madras, where there is a Sea Customs Officer at hand, but the case is very different in regard to the numerous inland stations at which overland letters are delivered.

8. I now turn to the question of imported "pattern packets." I do not gather from the correspondence that the pattern post was the medium through which any of the dutiable articles referred to were received, and I have already stated that the open style of packing prescribed for such packets makes it extremely improbable that jewellery or other similar articles would be sent in this way. Since Her Majesty's Post Master General removed the prohibition against the transmission by pattern post of articles of intrinsic value, and since still more recently it was intimated by the same authority that owing to the difficulty of deciding what was and what was not a *bona fide* pattern, packets between India and England would not be challenged on this account, I have no doubt that dutiable articles are to a small extent imported. Such articles consist principally of small articles of dress imported by private individuals. The charge made is 4*d*. per 4 ounces, of which 2*d*. belongs to the Indian Post Office. If the Government were to revert to the original conditions of the pattern post containing an absolute prohibition against the transmission of anything but *bona fide* patterns or samples of no intrinsic value, the evasion of duty would at once come to an end, for the packets being open and liable to examination, there would be the fullest opportunity of detecting any disregard of rules. But this step would, in my opinion, cause more loss than gain to the Government. An extremely small addition to the customs revenue would be coupled with a large loss of postal revenue, and the withdrawal of a privilege which is highly valued by the numerous Europeans scattered throughout India. To get a package from England in any other way than by post involves so much trouble, so much expense, and the intervention of so many agents, that practically the transmission of such packages depends for its existence on the facilities offered by the Post Office. Probably three-quarters of the dutiable articles imported by pattern post would not be imported at all if the facilities of so importing them were withdrawn.

9. If the Government thinks that the small rate of postage charged on such packets holds out a temptation to evade duty, *i. e.*, that a tradesman can get goods (of the class to which open packing is applicable) cheaper by pattern post than by the ordinary means of importation, then certainly the postage rate ought to be increased so as to give no direct inducement of this sort. If transmission by post is more expensive than transmission by other means, it will only be resorted to where there is a real and substantial convenience, and the Government will be no loser. The Indian rate might for instance be doubled, thus raising the total charge per 4 ounces to 6*d*.

10. I may mention that the only countries with which India exchanges pattern packets, without restriction as to intrinsic value, are those mentioned below :—

United Kingdom via Southampton.
British Colonies via Southampton or by British Packet.
United States of America via Southampton.

11. The only other class of importations with which it seems necessary to deal, is that from foreign free ports in India, such as Pondicherry. The case is made somewhat different here owing to the existence of a banghy post, *i. e.*, a post by which *closed* parcels can be forwarded at a rate of charge greatly less than the letter post rate. In this case there can be no objection to occasional proceedings being taken, such as those taken by the Madras Government.

12. I now proceed to notice the question of exports by post. I think I may assume that the Government will not seek in any way to restrict exports by post, except only in respect of opium. I do not understand from paragraph 17 of the Board's letter to the Madras Government, dated the 3rd April 1869, that the extensive smuggling of opium from Madras there referred to was carried on by means of the post, and the fear expressed by the Board of such smuggling being in future carried on by means of "pattern packets" is, I think, groundless, for I have already stated that pattern packets must be open, or so made up as to render an examination of the contents easy. The inland banghy post may perhaps be used for the conveyance of opium between places in India, and I know of one recent case in Bengal in which a banghy parcel containing opium was detected and seized. It might be well perhaps to forbid the transmission of opium by post (inland or foreign) in any quantity however small, and to declare all opium so sent to be contraband.

13. It remains for me now merely to notice the suggestion of "Publicola" to which you refer. He suggests that pattern packets should be pierced through. This system would obviously not answer in cases where patterns of intrinsic value are permitted to be sent, and even in other cases it would be inapplicable, for some articles could not be pierced at all, being of hard substance, and others could not be pierced without damage. The stiletto would frequently render illegible the trade-mark or price noted on the sample, and thus render it worthless.

No. 2689, dated Simla, the 19th August 1869.

From R. B. Chapman, Esq., Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Financial Department.

To the Acting Secretary to the Government of Madras.

In reply to your No. 1499, dated 27th May, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Government of Madras, copy of a report by the Director General of the Post Office, No. 1533, dated the 22nd July 1869, and of a separate Revenue Despatch addressed by the Governor General in Council, to the Secretary of State, No. 14 of this date, from which it will be found that the general question raised by your letter has been referred for the instructions of the Home Government.

2. Meanwhile the Government of India concurs with the Director General of the Post Office in thinking that the importation by post of articles from foreign settlements in India, should be checked in the manner suggested in his 11th paragraph.

3. His Excellency in Council also thinks with Mr. Monteath (paragraph 5) that the *confiscation* of the jewellery referred to in the correspondence was a harsh measure, and I am desired to suggest that it be restored upon payment of the duty only.

4. The transmission of opium by post will be at once forbidden, as suggested in Mr. Monteath's 12th paragraph.

Copy of this letter, and of the despatch referred to in paragraph 1, forwarded to the Director General of the Post Office, in reply to his No. 1533, dated 22nd July. Mr. Monteath is requested to submit for approval a Notification forbidding the transmission of opium by post, except on account of the Government, on pain of its being confiscated as contraband.

* Prussia and the German Postal Union generally.

14. According to the regulations of the German Postal Union, no letter exceeding 50 grammes (a little more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz.) in weight, and containing any other enclosure than paper, can be allowed to circulate by the Post. Any letters, therefore, forwarded in the mail to Prussia above that weight, and containing any other enclosure than paper, will be liable, on their arrival at the Prussian frontier, to be stopped, and sent to the Custom House for delivery as freight.

† Transmission of Jewellery, &c., to Spain, Turkey, and Costa Rica.

141. The laws of Spain forbid the transmission by the post within that country of letters or other packets containing watches, jewellery, or other articles of value, which are liable to customs duties. Any such packets, therefore, which may be forwarded in the mails to Spain will not be delivered, but will be sent back from the frontier. A similar prohibition, on pain of forfeiture, is placed upon the transmission of diamonds and other jewels to the Turkish Empire, and of money and jewellery to the Republic of Costa Rica.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK (LIMITED.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Referring to a letter which appears in your impression of this day from "A Shareholder" in this bank, I beg to say that, if that, or any other shareholder, will call upon me, I will give him advice by which he will save himself from useless litigation and avoid doing wrong to the creditors.—I am, &c,

EDWARD LUFF HAWKINS,

Representative in Bombay of the Official Liquidators of the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank (Limited.)

5, Meadow Street, Bombay, 24th August.

THE ENGLISH, FROM A CHINESE POINT OF VIEW.

Here is a picture of our countrymen taken by Chinese artists:—It appears that an exploring expedition, under command of an English Admiral, lately sailed up the Yang-tse-kiang. It returned without having gained much information; but during the stay at a place called Ichang, the inhabitants, alarmed at the intrusion, met in council, and issued a proclamation. After dwelling on the temporal blessings conveyed by the present dynasty, the proclamation proceeds to say—

"At present it behoves that attention be turned to the movements of the inhabitants of a place called England, a small and insignificant country situated in the extreme angle of the ocean. These people, brutal by nature, aim at enriching themselves at the expense of others, and, with this object in view, they swarm over the face of the earth.

"The religions they profess are those known as the religion of Jesus Christ and of the Lord of Heaven, and the believers therein are simply the scum of the earth. Issuing forth from their out-of-the-way country, they disseminate depraved doctrines, which unsettle and delude the people; whilst in their steamers, which hurry to and fro as the very wind, they search out the nakedness of the land.

"Already has the trade of Hankow fallen into their hands, and they now seek to wrest from us our commerce and our possessions.

"Their evil doings are more numerous than the hairs of one's head; in fact, why the earth deigns to sustain or the light of heaven to shine upon such monsters, is a mystery.

"As before mentioned, it is incumbent on us to prevent our district being overrun with these pests; and with this object the following (preventive) measures are solemnly proposed viz.—

"1. It is proposed that a reward of 40,000 cash shall be paid to any one who may cause the death of a foreigner.

"2. A similar reward shall be paid for the destruction of a steamer."

"3. The native who dares to dispose of land to foreigners for building purposes, &c., shall be surely put to death. He who gives information resulting in conviction, shall be rewarded with 10,000 cash.

"4. He who dares to rent his house to a foreigner, shall have his property razed to the ground; and he who gives information which results in conviction, shall be rewarded with 10,000 cash.

"5. Ferrymen found conveying foreigners to and fro shall have their boats seized and burnt.

"6. He who, in attempting the life of a foreigner, may himself be wounded, shall be rewarded according to the circumstance of the case.

"7. Should any one lose his life when attempting that of a foreigner, his funeral obsequies shall be carefully attended to, and his family shall be paid the sum of 300,000 cash."

BOMBAY.

Poor-box.—We are requested to acknowledge with thanks the sum of Rs. 40 from Dr. R. J. Nadursha, contributed to the Fort Police Court poor-box.

The s.s. Mahratta, Captain Scott, arrived yesterday from Kurrachee with the following passengers:—Mr. Vogler, Lieutenant Cruickshank, R.E., Mr. R. P. Sims, Mr. Gostling, and Mr. Brown.

The Brokers at Meadow Street.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Pranjeevun Roopjee and four other sharebrokers were charged, before the Chief Magistrate, with causing obstruction in Meadow Street, and were fined in the sum of ten rupees each.

High Court Decree.—In the High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Westropp, Mr. Bala Mungesh Waglé appeared for Govind Gungadhur in a suit against Goojanund Bhicobaand another, and obtained decree for Rs. 1,823, the amount of a promissory note for two years, at 9 per cent., with costs. The defendants did not appear.

Employment of Men from Regiments in Departments.—Adverting to Government resolution No. 3568, 7th instant, the Adjutant General of the Army has been directed to recommend that a G. O. to the following effect be issued:—"In compliance with the decision of the Government of India, all men now withdrawn from regiments for employment in departments are to be at once brought on the unattached list and their places filled up in their corps."

Appeal Rejected.—On Saturday last, Dr. Barton, barrister at-law, appeared for Balcrustna Moreshwur, sub-overseer of the Public Works Department, and who, for embezzlement of public money, was sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment by Mr. G. Vidal, Second Assistant Magistrate. Mr. R. White, the Sessions Judge, after hearing the argument of the learned counsel, confirmed the sentence of the magistrate, and rejected the appeal.—*Poona Observer*.

Chief of Gondul.—We understand that last week the Chief of Gondul was invited by Dustoor Nusserwanjee Jamasjee, the High Priest of the Parsees in the Deccan, to visit his place. The Chief enjoyed the Dustoor's company for a short time and was much pleased with the kind reception given to him. The Chief, we understand, is only waiting at Poona for the purpose of getting a reply from Government to a petition which was forwarded by him some time ago.

Family Payments of Troops.—In accordance with the system in the Bengal Presidency, family payments of troops employed on field or foreign service, will, from the 1st October next, be made by means of remittance transfer receipts, through regimental agency, instead of by nominal rolls through the agency of the Superintendent of Family Payments. The necessary instructions for carrying the change of system into operation, will be issued by the Controller, of Military Accounts.

Penny Readings at Poona.—On Friday next, the 27th instant, the four prizes to be given by His Excellency Lord Napier of Magdala will be competed for. The competitors are to sing solos, and a committee to judge of the merits of the singers and to award the prizes. Besides the above those who have read for prizes given by Lord Napier some little time ago, and who were next best to those who received them will read, and part songs, &c., will be introduced between. His Excellency Lord Napier of Magdala will, we understand, honour the readings with his presence.—*Poona Observer*.

Suit by the Old Bank of Bombay.—In the High Court yesterday, before Sir Charles Sargent, a suit was brought by the liquidator of the Old Bank of Bombay to recover from Kumroodeen Tamjee Rs. 6,000, with interest at 9 per cent. from October 1866. This was the amount of two Sholapore hoondees for Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 1,000, respectively, drawn by Kumroodeen Tamjee, merchant at Sholapore, on his Bombay firm, and accepted by Kumroodeen as payable in Bombay. The hoondees fell due, and were noted for non-payment. Kumroodeen disappeared from Bombay for a year and a half, and it was only on the 19th June last that the liquidator was able to serve him with a summons. Mr Leith appeared for the plaintiff, but defendant did not appear. The learned counsel produced a certificate that the bill had been noted for non-payment, and a witness spoke to having demanded payment a day before the bill became due. His Lordship then gave decree for the amount of the hoondees, with interest from the 9th June, the date of serving the summons; and granted speedy execution.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The following additional passengers sailed yesterday per P. & O. Co.'s steamer Carnatic, for Aden and Suez:

For Southampton—Captain H. H. Mulock.
For Suez—Mr. W. L. Browne.

THE KURRACHEE FAIR AND EXHIBITION.

Our readers will probably remember the proposal to hold a grand Fair and Exhibition at Kurrachee last Christmas, and that the fair was postponed. We are glad to learn that the Exhibition is to be opened on the 18th October. The object of the Exhibition and Fair is to bring together for show and competition, cattle and other live stock, improved agricultural implements and machinery, articles of local agricultural and forest produce, and specimens of industrial manufactures and art, and also to afford an opportunity of comparison between the productions of Sind and the neighbouring provinces. Articles for exhibition will be received up to the 15th September.

WIDOW MARRIAGE AND ITS CHAMPIONS.

(*Indu Prakash*.

In reference to a paragraph in the *Bombay Guardian* of last Saturday, regarding the scandalous immorality of some leaders of the widow marriage movement, the editor of the *Guardian* informs us in reply to a note we had written to him that his remarks have no reference to the gentlemen who are really in the battle field—those against whom excommunication process is going on at present, and that in writing them, he was "actuated simply by regard for those who are connected with the reform." His feelings seem to have been hurt by certain procedure of a person apart from those above mentioned, whose name, however, he does not mention. He promises to make the necessary explanation in the next issue of the *Guardian*. May we ask a question to our brother—should he not have avoided generalizing from an individual case, of whatever sort it be?

STEAMER REPORTS.

Galle, 24th, 8-55 a.m.—Mail steamer from Bombay signalled.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 24th, 11-15 a.m.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line right to Constantinople; and the Persian line right to Ispahan. Latest dates from Great Britain, via Turkey, 21st August, via Russia, 13th August.

WEATHER REPORT.

Tuticorin, 23rd, 10-45 a.m.—Weather fine, wind west, thermometer 86, barometer 29·87.

Vingorla, 24th, 10 a.m.—Weather cloudy, wind north strong, thermometer 82, rain-fall 71 cents.

Carwar, 24th, 9-35 a.m.—Weather fair, wind west south westerly, thermometer 80, barometer 29·95, rain-fall 50 cents.

Cannanore, 24th, 10 a.m.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 78, barometer 29·920, rain-fall 20 cents.

Mangalore, 24th, 10-25 a.m.—Weather fine, wind west by south, thermometer 82, rain-fall 21 cents.

Tuticorin, 24th, 10-30 a.m.—Weather fair, wind south-west, thermometer 88, barometer 29·86.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

The following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

United Kingdom, via Turkey, 19th and 20th August.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 p.m. of the 23rd to 8 p.m. of the 24th August is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	2 28	0 1
" Calcutta	10 18	0 11
" Madras	7 13	0 18

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

POSTAL SMUGGLING.

Of all the tricks for "dodging" the Post Office, the best we know of came to our notice yesterday. It consists in taking advantage of cheap literature for which it must soon or late create a largely increased demand. A Brighton paper can be purchased for a half penny. The postage of it to India costs a penny. Put a circular inside it and for three half pence you inform your constituents of all you want and make them a present of "fashionable intelligence" into the bargain. Who would give nine pence for the postage of a circular, when he can post both that and a newspaper, including payment for the latter, for one-sixth of the sum. It has been found cheaper to lower duties than to shoot or sink smugglers. It took a long time to find this out. Hence there is a moral for advertisers as well as Government.—*Madras Athenæum*.

AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

(*Madras Mail*.)

Lord Mayo, appears to have resolved to give Australian horses a trial, for, according to the *Sydney Morning Herald*, His Lordship has paid the stud-owners of New South Wales the honour of selecting that market for a supply of carriage horses for his establishment. "The order was entrusted to Mr. Buchan Thompson, who has now at the stables, preparatory for shipment to Calcutta per Forfarshire, six splendid bays, which cannot fail to enhance the character of Australian horses in the Indian market. The stock selected are in splendid condition, very evenly matched in colour and size, with plenty of bone and breeding, being the produce of Potentate and Bottler from mares equally thoroughbred, the progeny of old Hector, Steeltrap, Waverley, and Gratis. It is to be hoped that the shipment will reach their destination in something like their present form; if so, they will do credit to all concerned." We notice from an advertisement of Messrs. Goodchilds that this same ship is to bring some race-horses to Madras.

RITUAL.

The third report of the Royal Commission on Ritual has not yet been printed, but several particulars have oozed out as to the nature of its recommendations. From this source, and partly from private information, the *Indian Church Gazette* gathers that the lessons will be very much shortened—the New Testament being read through only twice in the year, instead of thrice as at present. The Apocalypse will be read in the Advent season, and there will be special lessons for Holy Week from the Lamentations of Jeremiah. A larger portion of Ezekial will be read, a portion of Chronicles, and certainly one chapter of the Songs of Solomon. There will be fewer lessons from the Apocrypha, though it will still receive substantial recognition. The book of Tobit will be omitted as well as Susannah and Bel and the Dragon. The lessons for Saints' days will be more generally appropriate, and there will be an alternative series of lessons for churches which have second evensong. These changes will, it is thought, be recognised by most Churchmen as in the main improvements, and it is hoped that there will be no needless delay in obtaining the sanction of Convocation and of Parliament.—*Madras Times*.

PRESENTS FROM NATIVES TO CIVIL SERVANTS.

The Rajah of Anagoondy recently made Mr. Sullivan, Collector of Bellary, a present of livestock, which that gentleman was sorely puzzled what to do with. He appealed to Government on the subject and asked to be informed what course should be pursued when presents of such a nature are sent by native gentlemen or princes. As long as the offering was confined to fruit and flowers, Mr. Sullivan said he felt no scruple in accepting it; but was inclined to return anything beyond were it not that he should thereby, without doubt, offer an insult to the donor. The Government considered that it was not desirable that presents of live-stock should be accepted by a public officer. The proper course, it was remarked, was to intimate to all native chiefs or persons of rank, that the officers of Government are precluded from receiving these complimentary offerings. A general notice of this kind will generally prevent any such presents being made, but should it not have this effect a polite message of refusal will remove the idea that any incivility was intended by the non-acceptance. It was added that there could be no objection to the usual presentations of fruit and flowers on the occasion of the interchange of visits.—*Madras Mail*.

PERSECUTION.

(*Indu-Prakash*.)

The Director of Public Instruction should be prepared to receive a petition from some of the forward men of Rutnagiri, humbly praying that Mr. Waman Abaji Modak should be removed from his appointment of head master of the High School there! But for what crime? our readers will ask. It is the most unpardonable one. It will be seen from a Marathi correspondence elsewhere, that on Sunday, the 15th instant, the Brahmin community of the place met at the temple of Vithoba to declare their resolution against holding intercourse with those who have taken an active part in the promotion of the late Widow Marriage. Mr. Modak had declared himself from the beginning in favour of the cause. All the Brahmins to a man met at the temple on the 15th, declared themselves against the cause, and called upon Mr. Modak to renounce it, threatening in case of his refusal to excommunicate him. Even his friends lost courage; they dared not avow they still were on the side of remarriage; but Mr. Modak's answer was "I firmly believe in its legality and utility and will not declare against it, no matter what annoyance and inconvenience I may be put to. I will abide by the dictates of my conscience, and will not fear man but God." They then excommunicated him, whereupon he replied, "you may become ungrateful and unjust to me, but I will still strive to do good to you." Courage such as this has been too much for his opponents to bear. They are now to pray the Director of Public Instruction to remove him, on the charge of his *corrupting the minds of the young* by his vivid example of courage and adherence to honest convictions!! They are also busy in trying to persuade the barbers of the place not to serve and to induce his landlord to turn him out of the house! Poor misguided souls! Do they know what age they are living in and under what Government?

THE THEISTIC CHURCH OF INDIA.

(*Englishman*.)

The members of the Brahmo Somaj, or as they are beginning to delight to call themselves, the members of the Theistic Church of India, have, after an existence of nearly forty years, come to the conclusion that it is necessary, for the well-being of the sect, that each Somaj should partake as largely as possible of the nature of "a congregation in the strict sense of the term." The need is thus expressed in the organ of the sect—"There is nothing like a congregation in any of the numerous, Brahmo Somajes of India. The worshippers may be numerous and perhaps regular in their attendance, but there is wanting among them organised union—that spiritual fellowship which constitutes a congregation in the strict sense of the term. The want here expressed has been generally felt. In Calcutta, the leader of the Brahmos, Baboo Keshub Chender Sen, has determined to remedy what he feels to be a source of weakness, and perhaps, division to his followers. For this purpose he has built in Muchooa Bazaar Road a temple for the Somaj, where for the future, services will be held regularly. The building fund already exceeds Rs. 9,000. The temple will be opened to-morrow when the following programme will be carried out:—

Hymns	From $6\frac{1}{2}$ A. M.	To	7 A. M.
Morning Prayer	" 7 "	"	10 "
Prayer and Meditation	" 12 P. M.	"	1 P. M.
Readings	" 1 "	"	2 "
Conversation	" 2 "	"	4 "
Hymns	" 5 "	"	7 "
Evening Prayer	" 7 "	"	10 "

"Ladies anxious to attend service regularly will," we are told, "on application to the minister be furnished with cards of admission to be shown by their attendants at the foot of the staircase, and will be provided with seats in the ladies' gallery." It is strange that the new sect should have adopted the custom of the segregation of the sexes, just at the time when the Armenians are beginning to relax their rules in this respect. The northern gallery will be set apart for the choir. The temple boasts a splendid harmonium. We may expect to see the example set by Calcutta followed by the many groups of Brahmos scattered throughout Lower Bengal. The opening of the new temple is noteworthy as an attempt to give the sect the status and dignity of a native church. It will form a turning point in the history of the Brahmos, a point from which their divergence from Hindooism must become more and more marked.

A Patriarch.—Near Fostoria, Ohio, lives a gentleman aged 106 years, by his own account. He has a son aged about 80 years, and another aged about six months He married his present wife about nine years ago, and now gives as his reason for taking a young wife that he thought he might get old some time and need to be taken care of.—*Boston Advertiser*, June 19.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST TWO BHATTIA MERCHANTS.

On Monday last, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. John Connon, Chief Magistrate of Police, an information was laid by Hurry Curson, formerly in the service of Goculdas Tejpall, deceased, charging Mr. Dwarkadas Vussonjee, a well known Bhattia merchant of this place, with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding; and Mr. Luckmidass Khimjee, an influential Bhattia merchant, and a justice of the peace, with abetment thereof; and both of them with conspiracy to defraud the Commercial Bank Corporation, and with fraudulent transfer of property to prevent the same from being seized.

Mr. Cleveland conducted the prosecution; Mr. Prentis for the first defendant; and Mr. Rimington for the second.

The informant, Hurry Curson, was recalled, and his information was read over to him in the presence and hearing of the defendants. The information was as follows:—

Hurry Curson said—I am a mehta and live at Hunooman Gully, without the Fort. I was formerly in the service of Goculdas Tejpall, deceased. I know Luckmidass Khimjee and Dwarkadas Vussonjee, two of the executors of the will of Goculdas Tejpall. The Commercial Bank Corporation brought an action against one Morlidhur Dhurumsey to recover Rs. 7,500 for calls on seventy five shares at Rs. 100 per share. They obtained a judgment in 1868. On the 11th July 1868, Mr. Greenwood, on behalf of the liquidator, made an affidavit in support of an application to attach the legacy due to the defendant Morlidhur, Rs. 10,000, in the hands of the executors of the will of Goculdas Tejpall. A summons to show cause why this money should not be paid was obtained. On the 4th August, 1868, I made an affidavit, the third paragraph of which states that, Rs. 8,480, being the balance of the amount of the said legacy, were also paid to Morlidhur from the testator's estate on the 29th June 1868. This statement is not true. At first I was unwilling to make this statement, but Dwarkadas and Luckmidass told me that, if I did not make it, they would dismiss me and would not pay to me the balance of the legacy due to me. This was at the shop of Jewraz Balloo, and there was no one else present on the occasion. The entry in the cash box (an exhibit to my affidavit) was written by Ramdas Dharsey, the cashier of the state of Goculdas Tejpall, in my presence on the 29th June 1868 at the office of the estate in the Fort. I, Ramdas, and Morlidhur Dhurumsey were present. There were other people sitting in the shop at the time, but they did not take a part in this transaction. At the time this entry was made under instructions from Luckmidass Khimjee and Dwarkadas Vussonjee, I handed to Morlidhur Dhurumsey currency notes for Rs. 8,480, and Morlidhur signed the entry. Ramdas wrote the receipt, Morlidhur signed it and I attested it. Gopinath Sadashew, who was also there, attested it. Luckmidass and Dwarkadas had given me instructions to take these receipts from Morlidhur, and then to get the money back. This they told me was to be done for the purpose of avoiding an attachment of the Commercial Bank, which they expected would come against this money. The receipt was taken to Gopinath Sadashew's table, and he attested it. Directly after this receipt was signed, I asked Morlidhur to give the money back to me, and he gave it over to Ramdas Dharsey in my presence. Other people were there who might have seen this. This money was placed in the strong box in the shop of Ramdas Dharsey, and it so remained for a few days. About July 1868, the attachment, which had been expected, was issued against the money by the Commercial Bank; and on the affidavits of myself, dated 4th August 1868, and of Dwarkadas Vussonjee, dated 5th August 1868, being made, and copies thereof, and of the translations of the entries above referred to having been furnished to the attorney of the Commercial Bank, the Commercial Bank withdrew the attachment. Morlidhur Dhurumsey died about the 31st July 1868, being four or five days before the making of the said entry. The sum of Rs. 8,480 remained in the cash-box until after the attachment was withdrawn. On the 14th August 1868, I saw Dwarkadas and Luckmidass at the shop of Jewraz Balloo and asked them what I was to do with the Rs. 8,480, which was in our hands, belonging to Morlidhur. They consulted together for a little while and said—"We cannot credit the amount to Morlidhur or his sons, because, if we did so, and the Commercial Bank heard of it, we shall be in trouble, nor can we credit it to the widow of Morlidhur;" and they told me to get the money credited to one Khetsey Khimjee, some distant relative of Morlidhur Dhurumsey, who was in the employ of Goculdas Tejpall about years ago and died in 1861. He has left no widow or children, and he has no relative that I am aware of except his sister-in-law. This man had no account in these books either in his life-time or after his death. The amount was credited by Ramdas to Khetsey Khimjee in my presence, and in the evening it went over to be deposited in the shop of Jewraz Balloo with the other cash as usual. . . . . I reported to Luckmidass and Dwarkadas that I had got those entries made as they were made from day to day. In Sumvut 1925, a new account was opened and the balance of Rs. 8,480 brought forward in the ledger for that year in the credit of Khetsey Khimjee. There were some jewels belonging to the widow of Morlidhur Dhurumsey, who wanted to sell them. (Informant stated how they were sold by defendants, and the proceeds, Rs. 2,917, entered in the cash-book of the estate and deposited to the credit of Khetsey Khimjee in the ledger for Sumvut 1925.) In December 1868 one Chuttoo Ookerda came to the shop of Jewraz Balloo on behalf of the widow of Morlidhur Dhurumsey, and requested Dwarkadas to pay Rs. 3,000, in sums of one thousand each, into three different firms, to run at interest on her account. Dwarkadas said he would not do so, but he had no objection to pay the money into the firm of Luckmidass Khimjee. Chuttoo consented. I went and told Luckmidass that Manockvahoo wanted to deposit Rs. 3,000 with him. He said "very well," and told me to get Rs. 3,000 from the estate and debit it to the account of Khetsey Khimjee, and to bring the money to him. I did so and handed the money to Premjee Lilladhur. I went to Luckmidass and got him to sign a receipt for the money on the next day, which he did on the 3rd December 1868. The receipt is still with me. It was written by a mehta of Luckmidass' and signed by Luckmidass in my presence. Afterwards I showed it to Dwarkadas. Shamavahoo knew nothing of these matters, and I never told her about them. She never saw the books or these entries.

Mr. Prentis submitted that the information did not disclose the name of any witness to corroborate the very extraordinary statement of the informant, who admitted that he had lent himself to the fraud, and that being so, he did not see how Mr. Cleveland proposed to get on with the case; and before he (Mr. Prentis) consented to any adjournment of the case, he should certainly ask that Mr. Cleveland should name the witness or witnesses, whom he proposed to call to corroborate the informer.

Mr. Cleveland said that there were several other persons mentioned in the information, and it was open to him to call any of those persons, and he asked that the case should now be adjourned, and that the books, which were already in the custody of the court, should be detained, and that he should have the opportunity of referring to them and getting the necessary entries translated.

Mr. Rimington, who, with considered warmth, declaimed against the prosecution, objected in the strongest possible manner to the application of Mr. Cleveland. He said that the mode of obtaining possession of these books by serving on Saturday last a summons returnable immediately on a mehta of the defendants' and then impounding the books in the police office, was most improper, and he used that word in its strongest sense. It was bad enough to be charged by a man who admitted that he had committed gross perjury, but it was intolerable that men in the position of the defendants should be treated as they had been as to these books, which were theirs as executors and belonged to the estate of no less a personage than Mr. Goculdas Tejpall, and were now sought to be impounded as though there was a fear of their being tampered with. There was not the smallest ground for any such statement. He refused to leave the books in court, but would produce for translation any entries which His Worship might think important in the interests of justice. He, however, contended in the most strenuous manner that there was not, as a matter of fact, any fraud shown on the face of the information, and that as to the payment and transfer of these monies, the executors knew nothing at all about it; and as he was instructed, the payment was paid by Shamavahoo herself, between whom and the defendants, it was well known, there were differences and Shamavahoo was no doubt putting forward this case.

Mr. Cleveland thereupon called a witness to produce the books, but Mr. Rimington objected, and insisted on the case proceeding in the regular way. He said if Mr. Cleveland would admit that the books were in possession of the executors, he would at the request of the magistrate, produce such as were deemed material.

Mr. Cleveland then proceeded with the examination of the informant, who referred to several entries in the books which were produced by Mr. Rimington and Mr. Prentis' clients.

Mr. Rimington objected to one of the books being lodged for translation, because the entry was not material and the book was in use.

Mr. Cleveland—I insist that the magistrate should stop all the books and allow us to translate.

Mr. Connon—I shall not make any order on the subject, for I cannot see how the entries help you, and I must confess I do not see how you can make out a case of fraud.

Mr. Cleveland—I think your Worship ought to hear all the case before you express an opinion against it. These men pretended they had paid the money to Morlidhur Dhurumsey, whereas they kept it in their own hands and afterwards credited it to Khetsey Khimjee, and so perpetrated a fraud upon the Commercial Bank.

Mr. Rimington referred to the information wherein the informer said the money was paid to Morlidhur in his presence, and he attested the receipt. What did it matter what Morlidhur did with the money afterwards?

Mr. Prentis said that all these entries, after Morlidhur's death, could not support the case of fraud against the Commercial Bank, whose suit was then at an end and could not be revived.

Mr. Cleveland asked the magistrate to adjourn the case and look into the information and extracts from the books.

Mr. Connon—I will do so, but really if I be of opinion that, supposing you prove all these entries, no jury would believe the story as told by the informer, and therefore that the case ought not to be proceeded with, you must take that as a final answer.

The case was then adjourned until 11 o'clock to-day (Wednesday.)

FORT POLICE COURT.—24th August.

(Before John Connon, Esq.)

Gambling.—Katta Sewjee was charged with gaming with dice and money in a public thoroughfare and was fined five rupees.

Reputed Thief.—Seedee, a reputed thief, was charged with stealing a saree belonging to Mulloo Sulliman, and was on conviction sentenced to a month's hard labour.

PREMCHUND ROYCHUND'S TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN.

The hearing of the first of the suits by the old Bank of Bombay against several of the other banks in town whose managers attended the meeting on the 27th April 1866, when the loan of 25 lakhs was granted to Premchund Roychund was resumed in the High Court before Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent on Monday—the claim being for Rs. 1,96,620 from the Oriental Bank.

Messrs. Pigot, Scoble, and Green (instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley) appeared for the plaintiffs, and the Advocate-General, and Messrs. Marriott and McCulloch (instructed by Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop) for the defence.

Mr. C. E. Chapman on further examination by Mr. Scoble deposed that there certainly was no condition that security should be given to the extent of 35 lakhs. If the Bank of Bombay could have got that security they would not have asked the other banks to join in the loan but would have advanced it all itself.

Mr. Justice Westropp—In saying that, Mr. Chapman, do you say anything which actually passed among the directors?—A. That was, my Lord, the general view, I have no doubt, of myself and colleagues on that occasion.

Mr. Scoble—Do I understand you to say the directors thought there was a risk about the transaction and asked the others to join?—A. Undoubtedly. It was a risk we could not undertake by ourselves and so we asked other interested parties to join with us.

Speaking of the inquiry as to securities, witness said that Premchund told the meeting that if they troubled him much about the property he would rather stop.

Mr. Scoble—In what light did that strike you?—A. I thought it a piece of impudence when he was asking for this large loan. (A laugh).

Sir Charles Sargent—Do you think it had any effective bearing upon the meeting?—A. I cannot say, my lord.

His Lordship—I mean impudence is very often effective though it is impudence. (Laughter.)

Mr. Scoble—What effect had it? Were the inquiries continued?

His Lordship—You cannot say it had any effect?—A. I cannot say.

His Lordship—Nothing was said to lead you to believe so?—A. No.

In cross-examination by the Advocate General witness said the meeting of the 27th was the second he had attended as a director and he was mostly a hearer only.

The Advocate General—Mr. Tracey was the exponent of Premchund's views to the commercial directors at the meeting?—A. It is hardly fair to call him the exponent; he was speaking to him. He certainly referred to him more than any other of my colleagues.

Q. He certainly was working for Premchund was he not, in getting the loan?—A. He went out and brought back certain answers to us. So far he was working for Premchund.

Q. But independent of that, could you not judge by his manner, whether he was advocating Premchund's interests?—A. Not more so than any one else who went backwards and forwards to Premchund.

Mr. Justice Westropp—Did anybody but Mr. Robertson and Mr. Tracey communicate with Premchund?—A. No; Mr. Robertson was the chief means of communication and Mr. Tracey went to him only three or four times.

In cross-examination as to the valuation of the securities, witness said his recollection was that Mr. Norman valued the lands roughly at 18 lakhs. He had no recollection of an estimate at 12 lakhs. He knew the most valuable portion of the jewels were at Surat in the possession of Premchund's wife, and Mr. Robertson had told the directors that Premchund would have great difficulty in getting them from his wife as the women made such a fuss about parting with their ornaments.

Mr. Justice Westropp—You have learned that there is a difficulty in getting the ladies to relax their grasp of their ornaments.

Witness—Yes, my Lord. There would have been a physical difficulty in getting them immediately from Surat. We would have to telegraph for them and then take them as soon as we could get them.

His Lordship—That is to say, supposing the difficulty the gentleman suggested did arise, the ladies might not have condescended to obey a telegram? (Laughter.)—A. Exactly so, my lord.

Witness did not recollect much being said about the value of the jewels, or that it was stipulated there should be a certain value of jewels. There was no distinct stipulation on the part of any one present at the meeting that there should be *ample* security—by the word *ample*, was meant, he supposed, security such as would cover any subsequent loss. He went on the following morning and acquainted His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere of what had been done. The Governor put the question whether the directors had satisfied themselves with regard to security generally and he (witness) replied in the affirmative. He understood that the arrangement with the other banks was that the Bank of Bombay was to advance all the loan, and that they were to make good their respective shares in the event of loss—and in that event only.

Mr. Justice Westropp—Recollect, Mr. White, that is not the case for either side. Mr. Lidderdale came nearly to that but he guarded it.

Sir Charles Sargent—He guarded it, but Mr. Chapman distinctly states it as a guarantee and your written statement does not put it so at all.

Mr. Pigot—On the contrary the statement repudiates that.

The Advocate General—Not the less serviceable to us is the witness's statement as to the contract. Of course they set forth a totally different case in their plaint.

Mr. Justice Westropp—I see, Mr. Chapman, you say twice that the Bank of Bombay was to give the whole of the advance if it were required. Was it thought the advance required might be less than 25 lakhs?—A. It was thought it might be less.

Q. Was that stated?—A. Twenty-five lakhs was given as the outside limit of what Premchund would require. I don't remember it being stated in so many words that he would require the whole.

Q. It was your impression that the whole would not be required?—A. Yes.

Mr. Pigot in the course of his re-examination asked whether, according to the agreement as he understood the transaction, any of the banks could have insisted on paying its quota next day.

The Advocate General objected to this question on the ground that it was a leading one.

Mr. Justice Westropp—I think that is objectionable. I think in the first place it is leading, and in the next place, it is asking him, in some measure, what construction he put on the agreement. I don't think you are at liberty to put that question, but I think you may ask this, which may probably answer your purpose equally well—whether he recollects anything more than he has already said with regard to the period at which the banks were to pay their quotas,—anything beyond the agreement that they were to pay them in the event of loss?

Mr. Pigot said he was quite willing to take the question as suggested by his Lordship, and he did not see he could have put his question in any other way unless he had explained the gist of it, a thing which he could not at present do.

His Lordship—I don't know that the witness has been out of court all this time, or that he is in a state of deafness.

Mr. Pigot—*We* all understand the difficulty, but I don't know that Mr. Chapman is a lawyer to see it.

His Lordship was here apparently to make some observation but stopped with the remark—I might perhaps frustrate your object if I were to make the remark I was to make and so I won't do it. You may put your question, Mr. Pigot.

Mr. Pigot then put the question suggested by his Lordship, on which

Witness asked if he might hear what he had already said?

His Lordship here read his notes of Mr. Chapman's evidence to this effect—"I agree with Mr. Lidderdale in saying that the other banks were to be guarantors, the Bank of Bombay advancing for itself and the other banks. These other banks would hold the Bank of Bombay harmless to the extent of the quotas agreed on. What I understood to be agreed was that these other banks were not to be called on by the Bank of Bombay unless in case of loss—that is to say, the other banks were not to be called on to contribute except in that event, and in that event only. That is what I understood as done at the meeting on the 27th and also as to the meaning of the word 'guarantee.'" Now having heard that, Mr. Chapman, (said his Lordship) do you answer Mr. Pigot's question—whether you recollect anything with regard to the payment of the respective quotas and the time of payment being said at the meeting on the 27th beyond what you have stated?

Witness—I believe the other banks were to be made to pay up whenever the Bank of Bombay chose to call upon them.

Mr. Pigot—Now with respect to the valuation of the jewels. What took place when the directors, as you told us, did not accept Mr. Crawford's valuation as final?—A. I only recollect that the directors did not believe in Mr. Crawford as a professional valuator of jewels. They thought he might possibly be mistaken in his valuation.

His Lordship—With regard to what took place on the 27th, did you understand the managers of the thinks other than the Bank of Bombay joined in the loan, or merely agreed to idemnify the Bank of Bombay in the event of loss arising from the loan?—A. I understood that they agreed to join in the loan.

Q. Well, now what was said at that meeting that brought you to the conclusion that that was the agreement, and not that the other banks were to idemnify the bank, merely against loss on the loan?—A. In the first place it was laid down on the previous day,—it was distinctly pointed out by the chairman,—that they were invited to share with us in this loan, and, in opening the meeting, he stated that if the loan were to be granted, the responsibility must be shared between us and them.

His Lordship—Well, but by a guarantee they would be sharing the responsibility.

Witness—It went further on the second day in saying that the Bank of Bombay was to advance all the money.

Sir Charles Sargent—What were the other banks invited to do at the first meeting—to share in the loan?—A. They were invited to share with us in the loan.

His Lordship—In sharing the loan they would share the risk; but still they might share the risk, you know, without sharing the loan. As guarantors they would do so. But you say they shared in the loan?—A. They shared in the loan.

Q. Were any expressions used to indicate that?—Do you recollect any expressions such as whether they would take part in the loan?—A. Yes, and there was a great discussion as to what the shares should be.

Q. In what form did that discussion take place?—A. As to how much each share of the loan should be.

Mr. Justice Westropp—It was with regard to guaranteeing certain extents?—A. I never heard the word "guarantee" used.

Q. At either meeting?—A. No.

This finished Mr. Chapman's evidence.

Mr. Premchund Roychund was next called and he deposed on examination by Mr. Green—In April 1866 I was doing a large business in cotton, chiefly for Ritchie, Steuart and Co., McCulloch, John, and Co., and many others. I was then much pressed for money and made an application to the Bank of Bombay. I don't remember the amount of my immediate liabilities at that date.

Mr. Green—I don't mean your exact liabilities, but the general character of them.

Mr. Justice Westropp—That's rather a difficult question to put to him, Mr. Green. Think over the terms of it. It's not so easy a one to ask him. (A laugh.)

Mr. Green—What were the liabilities that caused you to make an application at the time to the Bank of Bombay?

Witness—I had to meet large bills drawn on me at Ahmedabad, Broach, and other places for cotton from up-country. I don't remember how many lakhs of rupees these cotton bales would have amounted to. I had great need of money at that time. I wanted credits to send up-country on the 27th April for 8 lakhs to meet hoondees. I had also to pay in Bombay to the Eastern Financial 2 lakhs, to the Asiatic Bank Rs. 4,50,000, to the Bank of Hindustan Rs. 1,75,000, and other sums which I don't remember. These were also due on the 27th,—the notes for the first two having been short loans for only four or five days. In applying to the Bank of Bombay I first of all sent Mr. McCulloch on the 26th April.

At this stage the court adjourned till the following day.

Seventh Day: Tuesday.

The hearing of the case was resumed this forenoon on the disposal of the short causes in the several divisions.

Mr. Premchund Roychund's examination by Mr. Green was at once proceeded with. He deposed—After I had sent Mr. McCulloch to the Bank of Bombay I saw Mr. Robertson myself at about 1 o'clock on the 26th and told him I wanted 25 lakhs. He said he would speak to the directors and let me know. There was a meeting of the directors and some bank managers. I saw Mr. Robertson at about 4 o'clock—before the meeting. I told him I could deposit jewels and property as security. There was also to be a promissory note signed by myself only. I was told to come to Mr. Lidderdale's bungalow next morning at 7 o'clock. I stayed on the verandah. Tracey and Robertson came out to me from time to time. I remember that I gave this statement of assets and liabilities to the meeting, but I don't remember whether I had taken it with me or wrote it there.

The Advocate General here objected to the next question that Mr. Green suggested—as to the inquiries made of Premchund—unless the result of these inquiries had been stated to the meeting.

Mr. Justice Westropp said there was no issue of fraud or misrepresentation in the case, and therefore it was not important to enquire as to what enquiries were made of Premchund or what replies were given by him to Mr. Tracey or Mr. Robertson if these had not been communicated to the meeting. If there were any such replies it might be important for the defendant to elicit them were there an issue of fraud or misrepresentation; but there was no such issue and therefore all that was necessary here was what was communicated to the meeting. As to what took place, if anything, between Mr. Robertson and the witness, or Mr. Tracey and the witness, out-of-doors or on the verandah, and which was not communicated to the meeting, that appeared to their lordships to be immaterial.

Witness—This statement in the memorandum did not represent the whole of my liabilities, only the pressing liabilities. I gave that at the request of Mr. Robertson. My liabilities to the Royal Bank at that time were about 2 lakhs, and the entry that I wrote is 2 lakhs. That was written at the same time as the rest of the statement. Some of the entries of property were in my handwriting, some in Robertson's. The statement of property was made out after the meeting began.

Mr. Green—At what period of the meeting did you agree to give the additional names to the note?

Witness—It was this way, my lord. Robertson came out of the meeting——

The Advocate General—I object to this line of examination.

Mr. Pigot—I apprehend he may state at what time he agreed to give the loan.

The Advocate General—He was to tell us a long story of what Mr. Robertson said, but not being in the meeting he cannot tell us at what stage he gave the additional names.

Mr. Justice Westropp remarked that the witness had been at the meeting and knew when it began and ended; and the question was allowed.

Witness—I agreed to give the other names after giving the statement of property.

Mr. Green—What was it Mr. Robertson said in consequence of which you agreed to give three additional names?

This question was objected to by the Advocate General but allowed by the court.

Witness—Robertson said the value of the property was said to be less than I had put it down at, and then I said "I will give you three names in case of any deficiency of the security."

The Advocate General—My learned friend's case was that the note was the primary matter.

Mr. Justice Westropp said there was this slight discrepancy, but it was not very great—Mr. Pigot's case was that the note as originally agreed on was to be in the name of witness's father, whilst it was now said that instead of naming his father alone in the first instance witness had named him with two others. There was a little inconsistency in this, but although Mr. Pigot's argument was not sustainable to the full extent of the desire of Mr. Pigot and his clients, it did not follow that this witness was not to be believed. His Lordship had taken it all through that there was some grumbling at the meeting, and Premchund had said at a late stage that he would give the additional names.

The Advocate General said he objected to the evidence that Premchund was to give those names if there was not sufficient security; as that had not been communicated to the meeting.

His Lordship remarked that this statement by the witness was just what he would have inferred without the evidence at all.

Witness then on further examination said he did not remember any inquiries as to either of the statements after he gave the three names. He considered the landed property was then worth about 24 lakhs, and he had sent the title-deeds by his metha.

Mr. Justice Westropp here remarked that perhaps Mr. Green would like to fill in a blank in Mr. Lidderdale's evidence—as to the colour of the handkerchief which the title-deeds were wrapped in. (A laugh.)

Mr. Green replied that he hoped no enquiry would be necessary on this point.

Witness then went on to say that the jewels which he promised belonged to himself, his wife, his father, and mother, and had cost between 10 and 12 lakhs. In April 1866 he had valued them at 15 or 16 lakhs, and did so because he had been offered for some of them higher prices than he paid for them.

Sir Charles Sargent remarked that money was cheaper then than at the time of the loan.

Witness said there was a diamond necklace which he had bought from the Ranee of Sattara for Rs. 90,000, and for which he had refused two and half lakhs which Ghellabhoy Hemchund had offered him for it in order that he might sell it to the Gaekwar.

Mr. Westropp remarked that he supposed this was with regard to the jewel transactions which formed a *casus belli* in another case before the court.

Witness in speaking of the promissory note said, that previous to the meeting he had not asked Candass Narrondas and the others to sign the note. He promised to the meeting they would sign the note, but he had not told them till after.

After some further questions as to the depositing of the jewels and the advancing of the loan, the examination-in-chief was concluded.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—24th August.

(Before R. H. Showell, Esq.)

Thefts.—Emamkhan Meerakhan, a vagrant, was charged with stealing a small wooden box containing four rupees belonging to Yenkee, woman. The prisoner admitted the offence and was sentenced to be imprisoned for fourteen days.—Gopee, woman, was charged with stealing a brass pot belonging to Buna, woman, and was, on conviction, sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for seven days.

Assault.—Dawood Cassum, a butcher, pleaded guilty to a charge of committing an assault against the person of Mahomed Hoossein, and was fined three rupees.

Action for Libel against a Bishop.—Som excitement has been created in the Isle of Man in consequence of an action for libel which has been commenced by Mr. A. N. Laughton, a barrister of Douglas, against the Hon. and Right Rev. Dr. H. Powys, the Bishop of the diocese. It appears that some months since there was a dispute between the Bishop and the Rev. W. Braddan as to the right of presentation to the church, and in order to put an end to all doubt upon the matter, the Bishop caused a Bill to be introduced into the Manx Legislature for dividing the parish of Braddan into several districts. This would have given the Bishop the nomination to the Church of St. Thomas, which has been closed for two years. Mr. Laughton, who opposed the Bill, spoke strongly of the Bishop; and the latter, in a charge just delivered to the clergy, spoke of Mr. Laughton's "slanderous statements," "uncharitable imputations," and "calumnious assertions," adding that Mr. Laughton had "borne false witness against his neighbour." The damages are laid at £1,000.

Elopement.—At the Edinburgh Police Court, on July 26, James Gardiner, a young man from the neighbourhood of Alnwick, was brought before Sheriff Hamilton on the charge of embezzling and appropriating to his own uses and purposes a sum of £4, belonging to his employer, and was remitted to the Northumberland authorities for trial. It appears that the accused, who is about 25 years of age, had been employed as a gardener, coachman, and general servant to a lady with an only daughter, and that he had succeeded in winning the affections of the latter, a young woman of 22. Their attachment being one which was not likely to be acceptable to the friends of the young lady, an elopement was resolved upon, and carried into effect on Friday night. On their departure being discovered the police authorities were communicated with. Superintendent Harkess left Alnwick in the course of Saturday on their track, and, with the assistance of an Edinburgh detective, succeeded on Sunday in finding the fugitives in an hotel in the city, where they had been staying during the previous night. The young lady was at once taken care of until her mother was communicated with, and Gardiner was lodged in the police office and charged as stated above. The operation of the telegraph brought the mother, with a clergyman, to Edinburgh on Monday morning, and the young woman being placed in their hands, she was taken home by them in the course of the day.

Curious History of a Bank Note.—At a late meeting of the Bethnal-green Board of Guardians a letter was read from the manager of the eastern branch of the London and Westminster Bank stating that a £5 note paid in by the guardians to their account had been presented at the Bank of England and payment refused on the ground that they had a disputed claim for it, and also on account of its dilapidated condition. The history attaching to the note in question was a very peculiar one. It had been found by an inmate of the Bethnal-green Workhouse in a pair of braces purchased by him from another pauper in the house, and the braces having been washed previous to the discovery of the treasure, the note was of course in a very ragged condition. The guardians claimed the note towards the man's maintenance, and directed the master to take it to the Bank to ascertain its genuineness. The Bank authorities refused to cash the note. On the above letter being read Mr. Scrimgeour thought the best course could be to protest the note in the same manner as they would a bill which was dishonoured. A resolution to adopt the course suggested by Mr. Scrimgeour, was, after some discussion, adopted.

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THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

SIR,—Your publishing the following will probably suggest the discussion of a question of vital importance to the unfortunate policy-holders and oblige

E. A. B.——AU.

(Copy.)

To C. H. OGBOURNE, Esq.,
Albert Life Assurance Society, Calcutta.

SIR,—With reference to the advertisement in this morning's issue of the *Englishman* and *Daily News*, relative to the telegram received from London, intimating the suspension of the Albert Life Assurance Society, I will be obliged by your informing me whether, under the circumstance of the directors of the Calcutta branch of the Society having declared "that they consider themselves no longer directors of the business," a payment to you, as heretofore, of premium on the policy I hold, will be deemed a valid and legal payment *to the Society*, and have the effect of preventing the lapse of my policy by default.

It appears to me the declaration of the directors amounts to a resignation of their office, and consequently disqualifies them from acting on behalf of the Society. Therefore, any act performed by them now, may ultimately prove not to be an act of the Society.

The resolution of the committee of policy-holders, requesting the gentlemen forming the late Calcutta board of direction to continue their services, in conjunction with yourself, in the interest of Indian policy-holders, is not an act of the Albert Life Assurance Society, nor does the appointment of Messrs. Apcar, Sanderson, Blacker and others in any respect confer on them a *status* in connection with the Society; therefore payments to these gentlemen will not constitute payments to the Society.

I would recommend the above remarks to the immediate and careful consideration of all policy-holders—I am, sir, your obedient servant.

Calcutta, 19th August, 1869.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The more I think over the result of the meeting between the committee of policy-holders and the directors of the Albert Office, reported in your paper of to-day, the more astonished I must confess myself to be at the complacency with which the committee accept the explanation of the directors, and consent to their retaining any connection with the office, and even allow them to act as trustees for the receipt of future premia, pending the adjustment of the present difficulties. . . . . . It now appears that they themselves [the new directors] had to fight the same fight [as the preceding board], and that they also found it necessary to protest against the continued action of the home board. We are told, moreover, that Mr. Neale found them disposed to resist his demands for more money; that they demanded some account of the 20 lakhs and more, that within the last seven years had disappeared; and that Mr. Neale politely (?) told them that he had full powers to enforce compliance, and that if they continued to resist, he could and would *dismiss them*. Would it not—I ask them plainly—would it not have been more creditable to their self-respect to have spared themselves such an insult—to have avoided such a humiliation—and more honourable—to have withdrawn at one, and boldly and fully proclaimed to the world their reasons for so doing? It would have ruined the office?—Indeed!—Has their pliancy saved it? Is not the office ruined now, and do not their characters suffer a little in the *exposé*? Gentlemen who fill public offices must not feel surprised if men regard them in their actions as so much public property; they should not feel aggrieved if their conduct is sometimes spoken of with a plainness which may not be always agreeable to them.

Now a word for the secretary in the management of the Calcutta branch of the office. The secretary was undoubtedly the ruling spirit. He once said to a friend of mine, who remonstrated against some of the present board, as comprising men who had no qualifications for judging of the value of men's lives, that for the matter of that all such points were left to him. It is well known that questions which would in a properly organised direction have been circulated for the opinions of the members, were summarily disposed of by himself without reference to any one. Then again, he knew, as one could else could, least of all a *new* board, all that had already passed between the Indian branches and the home board. He was surely man of business enough to know from the course which was being adopted that there was *radical rottenness* in the state of Denmark. Yet turn over the files of Indian papers, and where will you not see of the wonderful progress of the *Albert Insurance Office*? Its daily increasing number of policies, its great advantages, its undoubted stability, &c., were *paraded ad nauseam*; and yet all the time when signing these advertisements, did he not know *there was a lie in his right hand*? And the directors whose names, placarded in these advertisements, were put forth to give confidence, if not to act as lures into this great trap for premia,—can they say they were not to some extent parties to the systematic deception which was being then carried on? Can they wonder if some men *so regard* them? I hear that at the public meeting the word *swindle* was used, and not *resented*. I have not used the word myself, nor do I give any opinion as to its appropriateness or justice. The Calcutta directors are certainly not in the same category with the home directors, who, it is hoped, will be called to account, and made to right, either out of their purses or in their persons, some portion at least of the cruel wrong they have knowingly inflicted upon thousands. Still I confess after the bursting of the bubble, rather than be a member of the Calcutta direction, I am content—thankful to be only

A SORROWING POLICY-HOLDER.

August 19, 1869.

P. S.—There must be a liquidator. In the name of common sense and common justice, let us all, as policy-holders, demand to have for that office *some independent man*—some one who has not been mixed up in this disgraceful transaction.

SINGULAR ADVENTURE AT GRENOCK.

DURING recent "Fair holidays" at Greenock, a respectable workman there was temporarily the victim of a very odd mistake. His wife had for some time shown symptoms of religious mania, so alarming that he at last determined to get her put under restraint, and on the advice of his minister, began negotiations with the proper parties. At length one evening, when arrangements were all but complete for the removal of the maniac, a gentleman of forbidding aspect called on the unfortunate husband, and after a short general conversation, stated that he had been sent for by the minister, who was particularly desirous of an interview that evening. Suspecting no evil, the douce workman did not hesitate to enter the cab, into which he was asked to step by his urbane visitor, and away they rattled on—but not in the direction of the parsonage. A longer drive was before them, and at length the bewildered occupant of the vehicle perceived the real object of the excursion, but his frantic assertions that it was not himself but his wife who was "daft" proved of no avail, for he soon found himself an inmate of a lunatic asylum. His sudden disappearance from home created little remark among the neighbours, and as, from the nature of his wife's malady, she did not fret much at his absence, it looked as if the poor fellow might have a lengthy stay in the "dismal shades to which hard fate had consigned him, when the accidental visit of an old acquaintance to the asylum some days after led to an explanation, and the speedy release of the luckless captive. A wrong reading of the order for the wife's detention—"Mrs." being mistaken for "Mr." by the sapient keeper—was found to have been the cause of the mistake.

A DISTRESSING STORY, IF TRUE.

ON the morning of July 30, William and Ann Johnson, the former wearing the uniform of the 16th Lancers, and the latter respectably dressed, were charged before Mr. Knox, at Marlborough-street Police-court, with begging.

Wm. Hewitt, officer of the Mendicity Society, said that about ten o'clock the previous night he was in Tottenham-court-road, when he saw the male prisoner place a card round the neck of the female prisoner, who had a shade over his eyes. The card had printed on it the following words:—"Kind friends, I am a poor discharged soldier. After serving nine years I was discharged with 6d. a day pension for six months. I am blind, and am unable to work." He saw the prisoners receive several sums, and then took them into custody, when they said that they were not aware that they were breaking the law; but he had noticed, while watching the prisoners, that every time the female prisoner saw a constable in uniform coming she snatched the card from the male prisoner's neck.

The male prisoner said he had been in India, and was invalided from Bangalore; but an officer who had been there, put questions to him, and was not satisfied with his answers.

Mr. Knox asked whether the man was really blind.

Hewitt said he could not say that he was not; or that his story was not true.

The male prisoner said he wished his story was not true, for his own sake. He had been three months in the hands of the doctor at Charing-cross Hospital, as the paper he had with him would show, and the doctor now said he could do nothing for him.

In answer to Mr. Knox, the prisoner said that he was invalided from the 16th Lancers on the 14th October, from Banglore. By trade he was a printer.

Mr. Knox said that whatever the man's condition might be—and he was afraid, from the paper handed to him from the hospital, that he was blind—the prisoners must not go about the streets begging.

The female prisoner said she would not do it again.

Mr. Knox said that, blind or not blind, if the prisoners came to the court again he would have to do what he should be very reluctant to do, namely, send them to prison for a month. They would be now discharged.

THE FRENCH ATLANTIC CABLE.

THE laying of the French Atlantic cable, one of the most noteworthy events of the year, is described at great length by a correspondent of the *Daily News*, who was on board the Great Eastern during the laying. Our contemporary publishes a diary, occupying over three columns, in which several very important incidents are described. Our readers have already heard of the laying of the shore end of the cable at Brest, and of the departure of the mighty ship for America on the 21st of June. Up to the 24th of June everything seems to have gone monotonously well. The machinery acted admirably, and every person did his work with coolness and precision.

A FAULT.

On the morning of the 24th of June, 2·30 a.m., while the crew were, many of them, quietly sleeping in their beds, the strident clanging of the alarm gong which hangs outside the testing-room, and the noise of people running about on deck, aroused them. The engines of the ship were reversed at full speed, and in little more than a minute her way was stopped. Paying out ceased instantly, and powerful "stoppers" made of plaited hemp were bent on the cable. Then came a pause, during which the electricians set themselves to work to define accurately what was the matter. Their verdict soon followed. A fault was pronounced to have passed out of the ship and to be about a mile behind. Picking up commenced almost immediately. The large grappling drums in the bow of the ship (worked by a sturdy and wondrously powerful trunk engine) were made to exert their strength upon the cable, and to pull it on board over the stern; the movement of the paying-out machinery being simply reversed during the process. In two hours' time, when 932 knots had been pulled back, orders were given to stop, and the recovered portion was cut out, and with it the hateful fault. Splicing was commenced forthwith, and by 9-30., ship's time, they were once more "paying out" again; the delay having been exactly seven hours. The magnificent manner in which the picking-up machinery did its work was wonderful. The cable came on board slowly and regularly, without jerks or starts, and at no time did the strain (although they were in 2,000 fathoms of water) exceed 78 cwts., not not half the breaking strain of the cable. The small distance which the fault was allowed to go overboard contrasted most favourably with the similar accidents of 1865, when the fault on one occasion was allowed to get thirteen miles astern of the ship, and the picking-up machinery, when called upon to do its work, was not only most obstinate and irregular in the performance of it, but was ultimately the indirect cause of the breaking of the cable. The cause of the fault was found to be a minute perforation of the gutta percha covering of the conductor. The perforation was pronounced on all sides to be old and not recent, since the edges of it were discoloured and the cavity filled with fine granular matter. It had probably originated during manufacture, but had not become manifest until the cable was subjected to the strain and pressure of the paying-out machinery.

ANOTHER FAULT.

Things again went on well until the 26th of June. Just as the breakfast was being thought of, the gong again sounded, and again the cry of a fault was raised. A delay of nearly three hours took place in consequence. Seven hundred and thirty-six knots were taken on board. The picking-up machinery again acted faultlessly, and recovered the cable with a steadiness and regularity that caused its praises to be upon every lip. Although in 2,500 fathoms of water, at no time did the strain on the cable exceed 64 cwts. When the fault was reported 630 miles had been paid out. The fault was somewhat similar to the previous one. It was a puncture extending exactly to the conductor. It had the appearance of having been made with some semi-sharp instrument, as a nail, or piece of sharpened wire. It was rough inside, and the general opinion seemed to be that it was recent.

A STORM.—THE CABLE BROKEN.

But the most trying, the most exciting time, was during a storm on the last days of June. The following is an extract from the diary on page July 1:—"On the afternoon of the 29th the weather began to change; the sky was overcast, and a breeze sprang up from the south. This continued to increase till, by ten or eleven p.m. (when most of us 'turn in'), it was blowing half a gale of wind. One could not help thinking that if any fault occurred during the continuance of the night wind all might not go so well. The gong aroused us from our slumbers at five a.m. on the morning of the 30th. The ship was stopped, and picking up was commenced as quickly and as easily as on any other occasion, but the movement of the ship was several times greater than it had been at former times. The wind had increased in the night, and now it was blowing a gale, and in order to keep the stern of the ship directly over the line of the cable it was necessary to back her almost at full speed directly against both wind and waves. This, of course, made her kick and heave tremendously, and three or four times she shipped green seas over her stern, fairly drenching those on duty there, and breaking the little gallery around the stern V wheel. Orders were given to be in readiness to buoy the cable if necessary; but, as the fault was pronounced to be close at hand, the process of picking up was continued till about five knots had come on board, when, a heavier sea than usual striking the ship, she gave a kick so sudden and severe that the cable was unable to bear the extra strain thrown upon it, and it parted on board, some 200 feet beyond the drum. All check being thus suddenly removed from the cable, the drum began to revolve with great rapidity, and the broken end to make frightfully rapid progress towards the stern of the ship, over which it would have disappeared in a very few seconds had not the stout fellows on duty with the stoppers put forth their utmost strength, and so managed to save the French Atlantic cable literally by a few inches. The buoy was in readiness, and in an incredibly short space of time the buoy-rope was made fast to the end of the cable, and the buoy itself cast adrift. Two other buoys were then let go—one by the Great Eastern, and another by the Scanderia—to serve as mark-buoys should any accident befall the buoy which held the end of the cable and grappling become necessary. The Great Eastern behaved as she alone could behave under a storm. She was not absolutely steady of course, but rolled tolerably freely, and pitched slightly now and again. During the whole time that the wind continued we were able to assemble at mess, and take our meals not only without discomfort or inconvenience, but even with great decorum and perfect regularity."

RECOVERED.

Towards the afternoon the weather moderated; and by six o'clock, July 2, the tempest had dwindled to a calm. All being prepared, a boat was lowered with a few experienced "hands" in her, who soon managed to attach the chain of the buoy to a stout rope conveyed from the ship. The latter was then cast adrift, and once more the cable, banished for a time, was hanging from the Great Eastern. Picking up then commenced, and by half-past seven the end of the cable had come over the stern of the ship, and an hour later the electricians pronounced the fault to be on board. Splicing commenced forthwith, and by 10.30, to the unspeakable delight of everyone, they were again "paying-out" and making way westward. This was the first time in the history of submarine telegraphy that a cable had been cut, buoyed, and picked up again in such deep water during the process of laying.

INCIDENTS.

Several incidents are described from July 4th to the 12th. Slight gales gave a little variety. The ships changed their course on July 9, to get clear of the fishing banks, where the cable might be caught some fine day instead of cod. Under date July 11, there is a record of a kink:—"A kink occurred in the coil as it was passing out; the engines were reversed in an instant (obeying a signal transmitted from the tank), but luckily the kink straightened itself before reaching the jockey wheels of the paying-out gear, so that but for the stopping of the ship we should have known nothing of this little accident." Under date of July 12, he writes—"Rain downpouring in torrents was succeeded by a very thick mist, which caused great uneasiness. Nothing could be done in it. The dense mist hemmed us in completely; it whirled up and down the decks in thick white rouleaux, and enveloped the yards and masts in dim obscurity, condensing on the rigging, and falling like a thick rain upon the deck. At nine A.M. this morning we had reached, it was thought, that spot to which the William Cory had brought the shore end from St. Pierre; but it was, of course, impossible to discover the buoy which held the end. As there was no probability of the fog clearing off for some hours (the wind being in the south), it was deemed advisable to pay out a good amount of slack, and buoy the cable, and then when the fog cleared, it would be a simple matter to pick up both buoys, splice the two ends of cable together, and so complete the line. This idea was carried out.

THE CABLE LOST AND RECOVERED AGAIN.

It was thought that now nothing but a trifle remained to be done; so on July 31, when the splice was being made between the two ends, everybody looked complacently on the work. The Great Eastern had recovered the shore end of the cable, and the William Cory was picking up the Atlantic end, when a cry was raised that the pin of one of the shackles of the buoy rope had broken, and she had lost the cable. "We could not say how soon fogs might come again; no time was to be lost; so, with less than an hour's delay, Sir Samuel Canning and staff was safely on board the Cory, and grappling commenced about 11 a.m., the ship going to windward of the line of cable, and drifting slowly across it. At 4.30 p.m., after three or four fruitless attempts, she signalled that she had the cable at her bows. Considering that the depth here was eighty fathoms, this certainly was a most rapid piece of grappling. By 11 p.m., the recovered end had been spliced to the shore end, and Brest and St. Pierre were placed in electric communication."

WOMAN CALUMNIATED.

POOR women! To the many hard things that are said and written of them, and of the still harder things that are thought, is now added the judgment of a Frenchman of olden time just discovered by a literary antiquary. In the quaint spelling of former days thus writes he:—

Femme, plaisir de demye heure
Et ennuy qui sans fin demeure,
Femme, soudaine repentance,
Femme, mortelle pénitence,
Femme, feu du diable attisé,
Femme, vrai diable déguisé,
Femme, que pourrai-je plus dire
Pour plus amplement te décrire!
Rein, je dy assez de diffâme
En mot, quand je te dy femme.

Thus, translated:—

'Woman pleasure of half an hour
And of endless boredom afterwards
Woman, sudden repentance,
Woman, moral penitence!
Woman, inflamed by the fire of the devil!
Woman, a true devil disguised!
Woman, what can I say more:
To describe thee more fully!
Nothing! I say in a word sufficiently bad
When I call thee woman!"

An old bachelor looking over my shoulder as I trace these lines exclaims, "By Jove the old Frenchman is right."—*Paris Letter.*

THE FRENCH NATION.

IN the current number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* will be found a most instructive article, by the eminent statesman and economist, M. Andre Cochut, on the operation of universal suffrage in France. The following sentence will probably surprise some readers who have been accustomed to believe in the perfect homogeneity of the French nation since the plough of the Revolution passed over the provinces of the old monarchy, and the triple light of liberty, equality, and fraternity dawned upon their emancipated populations.

In France there are still 32,000 communes in which the total number of electors varies from 50 to 200; more than a fourth of those electors cannot read, and among those who vote are to be found a great number who scarcely understand French, who speak Breton in the Western peninsula, Flemish on the Northern frontiers, German in Alsace and in Lorraine, and the patois derived from the *Roman* in the region of the South.—*Daily News.*

THE ABYSSINIAN MURDERS.

NEWPORT, Monday, July 26.—The gamekeeper, Macdonald, who accompanied Mr. Powell and his party to Abyssinia, has arrived at Coldrahall, Monmouthshire, the seat of the unfortunate gentleman. Macdonald states that Mr. Powell had completed his elephant shooting, and had determined to visit South Abyssinia in order to secure crocodiles and sea cows. Macerer and the Swedish missionaries were strongly opposed to his going there, but he persisted, and the journey was commenced. Mrs. Powell and their little son John were with him. After two days' march the Tika tribe passed them. Macdonald and the natives were about six miles in the rear with the baggage, when they were attacked by the Tikas, and had to escape for their lives. They then received information from a Swedish missionary that Mr. and Mrs. Powell and their child had been murdered, but he is not able to say anything more respecting the unfortunate affair. The family have received intelligence to the effect that the bodies were decently interred by Protestant missionaries. Mr. Powell had with him about £500 worth of fire-arms, besides other valuables attractive to the natives, which proved too great a temptation to them, and, in order to secure the booty, there is no doubt they resolved to murder the party. A spear thrust scarred Macdonald's hand in the attack by the Tikas.—*The Times.*

A TOO FASHIONABLE PLACE OF RESORT.

LORD CARINGTON, wherever he shows himself, has to pay the penalty of his pluck. There is such a run on the box seat and the four front ones of the Windsor Coach that they are booked a fortnight in advance; and as his Lordship and Mr. Angell are very constant to their "duties," Brown, Jones and Robinson have the satisfaction of entering into conversation with a Lord, and that Lord too the thrasher of Murray and the friend of Schneider. It was amusing the other night at Cremorne to see the pertinacity of the British stare at anything the British mind considers a lion or *lionne* as the case may be. Mabel Grey on the arm of Sir Charles Nugent, and Lord Carington lounging on the rails of the dancing platform, was sufficient for it. Cremorne has not, despite the warm weather, been doing very well; and on the evening I speak of, though it was E. T. Smith's benefit, there was hardly a crowd. The place is altered, and not for the better. Of course one does not expect Cremorne to be a *very* properly conducted resort, but there are limits to the *abandon* which finds favour in the eyes of its frequenters, which limits are, I think, being exceeded. One thing I am glad of, and that is ladies no longer go there. Two or three seasons ago it was the fashion to make up a party to dine at Cremorne, and pleasant enough it was sometimes, though I always had a rather uncomfortable feeling about it, like a man sitting near a barrel of gunpowder or some other explosive substance—I never was quite happy till we had got outside. Miss Blanche Vavasour and Miss Mabel De Vere, of Brompton and the Wood, *might* behave themselves, but then there was a chance that they might *not*; and one night, about four years ago, I remember that chance occurred, to the utter confusion and horror of the ladies present. It gave me a sickener for some time, and now I am happy to say, when Blanche and Mabel put their legs on your lap and address you by an endearing and forcible epithet, there is no one to be shocked but the waiters. *Au reste*, the thing is done in pretty much the same way as of yore. You consume a good many J. Bs., and you stand a good deal of bad sherry. On long nights (when they keep open till 3A. M.) Blanche is apt to get tipsy and Mabel abusive; you may lay 6 to 4 on there being a free fight; and broken glass is "a moral." There is doubtless a good deal of fun in all this, but woe is me, I do not always see it, and am apt to get dejected in the bowers of bliss and halls of dazzling light. The great Smith had roused the wrath of Miss Grey by announcing her to appear that evening in the burlesque of Sardanapalus, which, it appeared, the fair Mabel had no intention of doing; and I understand she gave it to "the enterprising impresario" in a manner that was a caution to many snakes. He collapsed, and did not appear again the whole of the night.—*London Letter.*

CROSSING THE CHANNEL.

CAPTAIN TYLER'S Report to the Board of Trade on the improvement of the means of communication between England and France appears at the most opportune moment in the year. Of the 310,000 travellers who cross the Straits in the year, not less than 46,000 perform the passage in August, while in January and February the numbers range from 13,000 to 14,000. Without affirming that the horrors of this middle passage keep many people at home who would go abroad if their stomachs were a little prouder, or pretending to regard either their detention on this side of the Channel, or the temporary expatriation of a few thousands more or less of British tourists as an unmixed calamity to those they leave behind, it may be assumed that the question of rendering more tolerable, if not more pleasant, the passage from one shore to the other, is one that concerns much larger interests than those of any number of sea-sick "trippers," as our contemporary the *Owl* would call them.

It is calculated that out of the 365 days of the year, there are 90 of calm weather, when only people whose souls sicken at the sight of a steamer can possibly be ill. The 102 days of "good round sea and breezes," and the 144 days of "moderate weather and sea," are scarcely distinguishable from the "29 days of gales and storms with heavy seas" in their effects upon the majority of livers and diaphragms. Is it possible, then, to improve this frightful state of things? It may be safely "asserted," writes Captain Tyler, "that there is nowhere any sea service of equal importance which is so much in need of improvement." Travellers who have traversed the Atlantic and doubled the Cape more than once complain of the short lop of a cross sea in the Straits of Dover; but they complain much more of the miserable accommodation on board the crank and shallow boats which, it is assumed, cannot be changed for the better until either Calais or Boulogne Harbour is made accessible at all times of tide, and in all weathers, to vessels of greater length than about 200 to 240 feet, and drawing more than seven to eight feet of water. This is an assumption, however, in which many will not be prepared to acquiesce. That even under existing conditions the boats might be more wholesome and more comfortable than they are, is a belief pretty deeply rooted in the minds and memories of most passengers.

Captain Tyler, in his careful and comprehensive Report, has addressed himself to all sides of the question, and to all the conditions of the case. He examines the only three alternatives which it is necessary as regards the French coast seriously to discuss. These are—the improvement of Calais Harbour; the construction of a harbour a few miles south of Cape Grisnez; and the improvement of Boulogne Harbour. Not forgetting that "Calais has (while "Boulogne forms the nearer route from London to "Paris) the advantage of being a great centre of com-"munication viâ Brussels and Cologne for Strasbourg, "the Rhine, the North of Europe, and North and "South Germany," he is forced to the conclusion that, "as far as an improved service with England is con-"cerned, Calais does not appear to be the harbour to "which attention should be directed." The scheme of a harbour south of Cape Grisnez, at Audrecelles, belongs to Mr. Fowler, who gives up Calais and Boulogne Harbours as both, in a greater or less degree, liable to sand accumulations, and therefore ill-adapted to the reception, under all circumstances of tide and weather, of the class of vessels which he contemplates. These would be 450 feet long, 57 feet beam, 80 feet across the paddle-boxes, propelled by disconnected engines of 1,500 horse-power, performing the voyage in one hour, and with comparatively little pitching or rolling in any state of the weather. "Comparatively" is an elastic word, but a very necessary one in estimating the probability of exemption from those infirmities which no vessel that has ever yet been constructed, from the Great Eastern to a cock-boat, has altogether escaped. Mr. Fowler proposes to ferry the railway carriages, as well as the passengers across the Channel, so that they would not change carriages from London to Paris. Captain Tyler doubts whether this would be worth while, and we fancy passengers would be perfectly content to be able to step, as they easily might do, from the railway carriage to the vessel, and from the vessel to the railway carriage. Captain Tyler, however, approves Mr. Fowler's project of an improved harbour at Dover, and a new harbour at Audrecelles, subject to modifications in detail, and to the previous question of cost—a question which we must do the noble profession of Engineers the justice to remark enters into these magnificent calculations as seldom as the fate of sanguine shareholders.

But the precise object of Captain Tyler's recent investigations was to determine what under the joint action of the Governments of France and England, might be effected without loss of time and at moderate cost. The present Admiralty pier at Dover, he observes, is already available for the approach and accommodation of the largest military transports, such as the Himalaya and the Serapis. By improvements, the cost of which is estimated at £100,000 for the pier of Dover, and £500,000 for the harbour of Boulogne, the immediate object of an improved fixed service of eight hours between London and Paris, by day and night, at all times of the tide, per steamers of larger dimensions, may be secured. The more comprehensive project of a new and special harbour on either coast, to be constructed at the cost of £2,000,000 (inclusive of the cost of the new ferry steamers), can afford to wait a little longer, without prejudice to those bolder schemes for bridging or tunnelling the shores which during the present lull in speculative enterprise, and on the eve of the opening of the Suez Canal, serve at least to amuse the leisure and the genius of a few "designing" men (we use the epithet in its best and primary sense), and to qualify their names for an inheritance of unqualified renown. To predict that the Straits of Dover will never be bridged or tunnelled (Captain Tyler has more faith in the latter operation) would be to forget the assurance of a celebrated projector that in engineering there will be no impossibility until the race of shareholders—those modern Curtii—is extinct. Captain Tyler recommends that the whole matter should be referred to an international commission, in which, no doubt, the French Government will concur as readily as our own.—*Daily News*, July 29.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ENQUIRY.

THE report of the House of Commons Committee on Contagious Diseases, just published, is very satisfactory. So far as it goes, it agrees with that of the Lords' Committee of last summer. It acknowledges that "though the Act has not been in operation more than two and a half years, it has already done much to diminish prostitution, to decrease disease, and to reclaim the abandoned." As this Committee was not appointed until late in the session, it did not enter into the question of extending the benefits of the Act to the civil population, though it strongly urges that a Committee should be appointed early next session with that object. Nevertheless this report urges that several new stations be at once brought under the operation of the Act, and that the area around the present stations be increased from a five to a fifteen miles' radius. It suggests that young children, at present often employed by their parents for immoral purposes, when discharged from hospital be sent to industrial schools and reclamied. Several other important improvements which the operation of the Act has shown to be desirable are recommended, all tending to render it more stringent, and none to relax the control it places in the hands of the police over abandoned women in garrison towns.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE RUSSIAN PRESS ON THE CENTRAL ASIAN DEBATE.

THE *Journal de St. Petersbourg* expresses great satisfaction at the result of the debate in the House of Commons the other day on Central Asia. It says that "the British nation has perceived that there is now no country in the world which does not approve of its rule in India, and regard it as a pledge of civilization;" and that "no human being could think of placing the smallest obstacle in the way of its consolidation, still less of attacking or threatening it." As to the advance of Russia in Central Asia, the Russian paper observes that her action in that country is the consequence of a "mission" similar to that of England in India, and points out that England has now "become less distrustful" of Russian policy in that quarter. "England has seen the progress of Russia without anxiety, and has recognized its necessity; she looks upon its object with calmness and impartiality. . . . The head of the English Cabinet has now asserted, in a speech whose wisdom and importance must be valued by the whole world, the thorough understanding which exists between England and Russia, even in those districts of Central Asia which still constitute a material barrier between them, but have ceased to cause a moral separation or to be an arena of conflict and antagonism."

THE DRAMATIC TASTES OF THE DAY.

THE St. James' Theatre has had a rattling season. The last lure has been the Orphée aux Enfers with a double-distilled *cancan* by way of finale. The English taste in this line is coarser even than the Parisian, and the dance that satisfied the Bouffes Parisiens has been found all too tame for St. James'. It is therefore inexpressibly vulgar and indecent, but nevertheless delights the well dressed frequenters of the Stalls. On the other hand it must be admitted that Cupidon is not nearly so nude as when he was represented by the notorious Cora Pearl, who appeared in diamond covered sandals, which constituted her entire costume with the exception of her wings, and they were concealed behind her back. What the "amorous Gaul" found to admire in that creature I never could understand. She was, and I suppose is, a mere horsebreaker and nothing more. Her hair was very nearly red, and her language quite in the "skittles" style. I asked a Frenchman what was the charm she exercised, as she appeared to myself to be a very vulgar, illiterate animal, endowed with a good figure. He assented to that, but after a moment's consideration exclaimed: "Cora n'est pas une marguerite—c'est vrai; mais-c'est un esprit hazardé." There is the whole secret. She is bold, audacious, and pushes her effrontery to a revolting cynicism, but to the "vanguard of civilisation" that is perfectly "ravishing." Schneider is a clever actress in her peculiar line just as Theresa is a clever singer, but in both instances it is a line little creditable to the crowded audiences that delight to see and hear them.—*London Letter.*

MR. WHALLEY, M.P., AND HIS EDITOR.

COURT OF CHANCERY. JULY 30.

(Before Vice-Chancellor STUART.)

MILL V. G. H. WHALLEY, M.P., AND THE "PETERBOROUGH TIMES" NEWSPAPER COMPANY (LIMITED.)

THIS a was motion on behalf of Mr. John Mill, of Peterborough, for an injunction against the defendants under the following circumstances as alleged by the plaintiff's bill. The above-named company was registered in 1865, for the purpose of publishing the *Peterborough Times* as an organ of the political and religious views of a party in Peterborough, of whom Mr. G. H. Whalley, M.P., is chief. Shares were taken only by prominent members of that party, Mr. Whalley being the holder of five shares. The propagation of certain political and religious opinions, and not pecuniary profit, was the practical object of the shareholders. For some time the newspaper was conducted at a considerable loss. The shareholders or some of them being discontented, and having paid up the whole amount due on their respective shares, were unwilling to provide funds for the payment of the company's debts or to further continue the publication of the newspaper. In the spring of 1868, Mr. Whalley being anxious that the publication of the newspaper should be continued, and to retain it as an exponent of his particular views, entered into an arrangement with the shareholders for the purchase of the beneficial interest in their shares, and the indemnification of them against all debts then due by the company; the company, on the other hand, authorising Mr. Whalley to deal with or dispose of the company's interests in the newspaper, the plant, &c. No formal record of Mr. Whalley's purchase of the shares was entered in the company's books. Mr. Whalley having acquired exclusive control of the newspaper, &c., about April 1868 engaged the plaintiff as editor. There being a loss of £3 per week on the newspaper, Mr. Whalley, in July 1868, entered into a written agreement with the plaintiff for the sale to him of his interest in the newspaper, the plant, &c., at the price of £300 to be paid in nine months, the plaintiff undertaking by letter to advocate in the newspaper, Mr. Whalley's interests in everything appertaining to the representation of Peterborough. At the last election the political and religious pary in question were greatly dissatisfied with what they called the worse than useless advocacy of the views by the *Peterborough Times* and on the 9th of June last, no part of £300 having been paid by the plaintiff to Mr. Whalley, some of the defendant's company at the request of Mr. Whalley, forcibly turned the plaintiff out of possession of the newspaper property. An injunction was therefore now asked on his behalf to restrain the defendants from continuing in possession of the newspaper premises.

(After the ejectment of the plaintiff the newspaper was conducted by Mr. J. A. Dye, who had been plaintiff's sub-editor.)

Mr. Dickenson and Mr. J. Hunter appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Greene (with whom was Mr. Plummer,) for the defendants, contended amongst other things that the court could not take cognisance of the agreement, because it was accompanied by an undertaking that the plaintiff should advocate certain Protestant views. The court could not take upon itself the task of seeing to the fulfilment of that undertaking.

The Vice-Chancellor, however, held that the plaintiff was entitled to an injunction on his undertaking to pay the purchase money on or before the 1st of September, with interest at 4 per cent., from the date when the promissory note for the £300 became due.

CLUB SCANDALS.

WHILE the Conservative Club were doing justice on Mr. Grenville-Murray, the Reform was, I am sorry to say, employed in the less creditable manner of eating humble pie to Mr. John Bright and Mr. W. E. Forster. These two gentlemen, because a certain American friend of the former who had been proposed as an honorary member for one month was black-balled, chose to resign in a huff, and immediately Noodle, Doodle and Poodle were in great consternation, and went about trying to deprecate the wrath of Fo and Fum. Fo and Fum were appeased and consented to withdraw their resignations, but this was not enough for Noodle & Co., who called a general meeting and speechified, and apologized, and generally prostrated themselves at the feet of "the great tribune," which is, or was, *Daily Telegraph* English for Mr. John Bright. Now these people might eat as much dirt as they please, but in thus throwing over the action of the Committee (who elect at the Reform as at other Clubs,) it seems to me they are striking a fundamental blow at Club institutions. A man must go through the ordeal of the ballot, and by that ordeal, though I grant it is sometimes an unjust one, he must abide. An attempt was made some little time ago to bully the Jockey Club because they had pilled the Duke of Hamilton. Now I regretted the Duke's non-election as much as any one, but I never thought of calling the Jockey Club to account for it, nor did His Grace's proposer and seconder convoke a general meeting or threaten to resign. Probably the black-balling of the American was uncalled for; but by the acts of the Committee a Club is ruled, and instead of making fulsome speeches and humbling themselves before Messrs. Bright and Forster, the Club should have got rid of their Committee if they had been dissatisfied with its action. Clubs are private societies, or rather were, for really now the inner life of a Club is laid bare in a way that twenty years ago was unknown. My poor friend, Noodle, comes out into St. James' Street, and says—"The way they go on at that Club of mine, sir, is infamous. There are one or two men on the Committee who are not gentlemen and have no pretension to the name sir. They have just black-balled De Boots, a most estimable young fellow, and the way they behaved about the wine that I got my men to put in was scandalous, &c. &c. &c." He always finds some brother bores with grievances of their own to listen to him, and then people say—"Have you heard of the row at the Costermongers?" And at last it gets into the papers. Of course such a scandal as the Murray one cannot be kept quiet, nor is it right it should; but Clubs are not as a rule afflicted with many Murrays, and what dirty linen they have, if any, should be washed at home. The Gun Club following the present fashion must needs send their linen out. A question arose whether Mr. Frank Heathcote was justified in charging the *Cercle des Patineurs* 1,000 francs for expnses when he went over to Paris to settle the terms of the International Pigeon Handicap. Most people thought he was nor, but the affair might have been settled quietly without the meeting which Lord Holmsdale called, and at which twenty members agreed to give two sovereigns each to Mr. Heathcote and so end the matter, an arrangement which might have been come to without any needless publicity if the Club had been so minded.—*London Letter.*

MAJOR M'GWIRE'S FIELD HAMMOCK.

(*Globe*, July 30.)

THERE can be no doubt that Mr. Knight and Colonel Annesley did a good service in drawing the attention of the House of Commons on Monday, to Major M'Gwire's system of camping soldiers by means of hammocks. The great losses of war in campaigns, the constant repletion of hospitals and of vessels sent home with invalids are due in a very great measure to the fact that as yet no system of camping has been matured by which soldiers can be provided with bedsteads that can be raised above the ground in their tents, and yet be light enough to be transported with the regiments. Major M'Gwire has attempted to solve the problem, and has invented a field hammock which theoretically can be supported either within or without a tent by means of two light sticks and some cords. He has also collected a formidable array of testimonials to the efficacy of his system, which he has distributed, and from which one of the supporters of his system in the House of Commons largely quoted. Little confidence can be placed in testimonials to the excellencies of a man, still less to those of an article, as it is so much less trouble to the generality of people to give a testimonial, than to withstand the constant applications of an inventor for it. We do not, therefore, feel entire confidence in the M'Gwire hammock, from the fact that a pamphlet of praise has been circulated in its favour. The object which Major M'Gwire has in view is certainly a good one; and as the War Office will rarely investigate an invention until bombarded in Parliament, Mr. Knight and Colonel Annesley were indubitably right in bringing the subject to notice. Many officers of great experience equally anxious to obtain the desired result as Major M'Gwire, are of opinion that the M'Gwire hammock will not effect what it purposes to do. They urge that the sticks which support the hammock are liable to give way; that it is extremely difficult to secure the lines in anything of yielding ground; that the material of which the hammock is constructed being canvas, precludes it from being used as a blanket in case of need, and that the length of ground required to pitch it precludes its use in the service tent. This may be so, or may not. Surely, at any rate, the subject is of sufficient importance to justify the War Office to assemble one of its favourite committees to decide upon the best means of obtaining a hammock tent equipment. It would be well worth while to offer a handsome reward to the inventor of the approved system, so as to stimulate competition and increase the chances of obtaining a perfect article. The salvation of the hundreds of lives which are lost in every campaign through the want of some such contrivance, if for no other reasons, is on the score of economy alone, worthy of consideration. Professor Longmore, in his excellent work on ambulances, describes and illustrates a field hammock which appears to be excellently adapted for service.

FOREIGNERS IN CHINA.

THERE was published from the Foreign Office on July 30 a batch of reports of the present year from the British consuls in China. Their interest is chiefly commercial, but one or two of the reports refer to the position of foreigners in the Chinese Empire, and particularly to the labours of the missionaries. Mr. Alabaster, reporting from Swatow (date March 31), says—

"In communication with the interior great progress has already been made: eight years ago foreigners were cooped up at Double Island and unable to land at Swatow even with safety, the mandarins and compradores combining to excite angry mobs to check every attempt to penetrate into the country. By degrees, chiefly owing to the energy of one of the merchants, a footing was obtained at Swatow, and the whole foreign community is now settled there. In the course of years, and as the result of various gunboat expeditions, it became safe for foreigners to go wherever it was apparent that a vessel of war could come within a couple of thousand yards, and this year foreigners have been able to go as far as Kia-ying-chow, some eighty miles in the interior. Missionaries go freely to all the cities in the neighbourhood except Tinghai or Chenhai in the immediate vicinity, where persistent hostility is still manifested; and shooting, picnic, and exploring parties are treated with courtesy where a few years ago it was unsafe for them to pass. A few piratical villages remain to be brought to terms, and then the country will be as thoroughly open as any of the northern provinces. The opening of Chao-chow-foo has in a great measure contributed to this; for although the notification of its being open to foreign trade and residence appeared only in December, it was practically open by the establishment of a consulate and an agency of an English firm there many months before, and mandarins seeing that we were determined to go, and the people seeing that going we did them no hurt, the opposition to foreigners in the department has almost ceased."

On the subject of missions Mr. Alabaster writes—

"I have a word to say regarding the English, or rather Scotch, mission established here, as its progress and prosperity are largely, although indirectly, bound up with our commercial interests. Established some ten years ago, its agent, Mr. Smith, even then, notwithstanding the irritation against foreigners, maintained his position at Swatow, and the mission stations have since spread to all the districts round, and at great personal risk the footing of the mission has gradually been made good. Nor has this been done by constant appeal to a protecting gun-boat; the Consul and the authorities have from time to time been called on to extend protection, but it has ever been rather to prevent recurrence of violence than to obtain redress—the missionaries seeking but the opportunity of being heard rather than obtaining the punishment of those who, rather from ignorance than anything else, had offered them insult or injury. By these means they have in many places obtained the good feeling of the people, who, led away by inconsiderate excitement, naturally expected to suffer the consequences of their violence, and in many of their chapels they are far more secure than they would have been had an army marched in to exact satisfaction for the opposition offered to their entry. And in another way they have obtained powerful support, in their careful abstaining from interference in the temporal concerns of their converts; for although, had they always been ready to take up the case of a professing Christian with the consuls and authorities, they would probably have numbered many more nominal converts, they would have had no security for the sincerity of their followers, and would have been regarded with jealousy and resentment by the mandarins, instead of, as at present, with toleration and even friendship. From two labourers their number has been increased to four, and while one is always present at the hospital and head-quarters in Swatow, the others visit the out-stations and make tours through the country, preaching and distributing Bibles and tracts; and, although it is impossible to rightly estimate the extent of their work by a statement of the number of their chapels and congregations, its effects can be and are felt by the community generally in the spread of the good report of foreigners, and the accustoming of the people to them in a favourable light in places heretofore inaccessible to us, and which, had less judicious agents visited them first, might still have remained closed to us. So long as the missionaries devote themselves to the preaching of the Gospel they must succeed, and the merchant, the traveller, and the official will always find the way smoother before him where an honest missionary has gone before."

INSURANCES.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies against Fire on the usual terms.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The above Company are PREPARED to ACCEPT RISKS on ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE at REDUCED RATES from this day.—Apply to the

LONDON, ASIATIC and AMERICAN COMPANY, Limited, Agents.

Bombay, 17th July, 1869.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
Established 1710.

The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates; also on Ships in Harbour.

The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent. per annum.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

FURTHER REDUCTION in the RATES of FIRE INSURANCE.—The English Assurance Company, (being free from combination), issue Fire Policies at 25 at 50 per cent. below the rates of all except one other office in Bombay.

LIFE RATES, which are also very moderate, apply to Europeans and Natives alike.

HILL, POLLOCK & Co., Agents.

6 Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT,
For Life Assurance, Annuities, and Guarantee of Fidelity in Situations of Trust.
Chairman—General Sir Frederic Smith, K.H., F.R.S.
CHIEF OFFICES—17, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL.
Policies payable during life—Indisputable—Not liable to forfeiture.

THE ROYAL NAVAL, MILITARY, AND EAST INDIA LIFE DEPARTMENT affords Peculiar Advantages to Officers and others in the Navy, and Army, and Mercantile Marine.

The EUROPEAN Society is specially authorised by the Imperial Parliament to Guarantee the Fidelity of Government Officials.

NEW PREMIUM INCOME IN

1859, 1860, 1861	... ...	£101,000 average	per an.		£33,000
1862, 1863, 1864	... ...	£123,000	,,	,,	£41,000
1865, 1866, 1867	... ...	£180,745	,,	,,	£60,000

Annual Income exceeds Three Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds.

The Annuity Tables, offering special advantages to Annuitants, and full particulars of the popular principles of this Society, will be found in the new Prospectus, which will be forwarded to Applicants Post Free.

AGENTS

will find that they can readily do business, assisted by the peculiar advantages of this Institution.

DIRECTORS OF CALCUTTA BRANCH:
(OFFICES, 29, DALHOUSIE SQUARE.)

Edward Palmer, Esq., Chairman, Board of Agency, East Indian Railway Company.
S. Cochrane, Esq., Manager, Agra Bank.
S. E. Collis, Esq. (Messrs. Stack, Collis & Mirfield), Officiating Solicitor to Government.
T. R. Grant, Esq. (Messrs. Lyall, Rennie & Co.), Director Bank of Bengal.
Herbert Cowell, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
SECRETARY, INDIAN BRANCHES—J. L. Napier Hay, Esq.

DIRECTORS OF BOMBAY BRANCH.

ANDREW HAY, Esq., Bombay. | EDWARD MORRISS, Esq., Manager Agra Bank, Bombay.
H. MANISTY, Esq., Solicitor, Bombay. | ROBERT ANGUS, Esq., Merchant, Bombay.

CHARLES F. FARRAN, Esq., Barrister, Bombay.
Assistant Secretary,—C. J. WALLIS, Esq., F.S.S.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The current rates of Exchange are:— Per Rupee.

On London at 6 months' sight	....	1s. 11½d.	do.
,, 3 do.	....	1s. 11 5/16d.	do.
,, 2 do.	....	1s. 11 3/16d.	do.
,, 1 do.	....	1s. 11 1/8d.	do.
,, demand	....	1s. 11 1/16d.	do.
On Scotland do. / On Ireland do.	....	1s. 11 1/16d.	do.
On Paris do.	....	1s. 10 15/16d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.		1s. 10 15/16d.	do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

The Agent buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on he Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 11th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—
Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.
Calcutta | Agra. | Kurrachee.
Madras. | Bombay. | Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11½ per Rupee.

4	do.	1/11⅜	,,
3	do.	1/11 5/16	,,
2	do.	1/11¼	,,
1	do.	1/11⅛	,,
On demand		1/11 1/16	,,
On Scotland		1/11 1/16	,,

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5
Do.	24	do.	6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 17th August, 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—
(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital	£3,200,000
Paid up Capital	3,200,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
London. | Saigon
Lyons, Marseilles and Nantes (France). | Hongkong.
Bourbon (Reunion). | Shanghai.
Calcutta. | Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
AGENTS IN IRELAND. { The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any further information as to rules of business, may be had on application to the Manager.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Acting Manager.

Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th February 1868.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).
Established in India 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

Authorised Capital—Two Millions Sterling.

Subscribed Capital	£927,700
Paid-up Capital	£463,850
Reserve Fund	£41,000

HEAD OFFICE.
80, King William Street, London.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
EDINBURGH DEPOSIT AGENCY.
Agents—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.
GLASGOW DEPOSIT AGENCY.
Agents—Messrs. Couper, Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
John Borradaile, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman Square.
J. R. Boyson, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. Frere, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. Harrison, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. Wingrove, Esq., late of Calcutta.
CHIEF MANAGER—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
National Provincial Bank of England.
and
National Bank of Scotland, London.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND,
British Linen Company Bank.
and
National Bank of Scotland.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CIRCULAR NOTES.

The Bank also issues for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route, the Circular Notes of the National Provincial Bank of England, which are payable in Egypt, and at all the principal towns on the Continent, &c.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,,
,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,,

All remittances should be made payable to the Manager, National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 12th April 1869.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

The property of a Gentleman.
A nearly new light miniature Brougham by Palliser.
Also,
A set of new plated mounted carriage harness by Peat.
Just Landed.
A second-hand English-built Cab buggy with lamps by Hutchings.
A ditto park phaeton with moveable driving box.
The property of a Gentleman.
A first-rate miniature brougham by McNaught and Smith.
Just Landed.
A first-rate new Mail phaeton painted and lined green, head with roll back, with lamps, pole, and chain by Hooper and Co., London.
The property of a Gentleman.
A first-rate English-built boat-shaped four seated small open-carriage with moveable glass-shutters.
The property of a Gentleman.
A first-rate English-built boat-shaped open carriage on C springs by Windover.
Also,
A second-hand English-built door shigram by Thorn.
A ditto ditto Mail phaeton by Kinross.
The property of an Officer.
A nearly new Madras-built shigram by Tod & Co.
The above shigram to be seen on an hour's previous notice.
Also,
A gold chronometer balance hunting watch by Allen of London, with an Indian gold curb chain and locket.
Just Landed.
A new single-seated miniature brougham, with circular glasses in front, venetians to sides, with lamps and shaft, and expressly built to order for a Gentleman, and suitable for Doctors.
Also,
1 Miniature brougham by Starton.
A first-rate miniature landau, by Holmes of Derby.
Just landed ex Star of the South.
3 first-rate new English-built Malvern dog-carts lining with woolen cloth painted dark blue, dark green, and dark brown, Collins patent axles, leather dash and side wings.
Also,
A fresh batch of double and single English-made Child's Perambulators.
The property of W. M Sandwith, Esq., Civil Service proceeded to Europe.
A second-hand English-built four-seated open carriage by Offord.
Just Unpacked.
A fresh batch of highly furnished buggy, dog-cart and carriage harnesses with double buckles plated on white metal and with double stitches and expressly made to order by a well known maker in London.
The property of T. Lidbetter, Esq.
A nearly new English-built hansom cab.
Also,
The property of a Gentleman.
2 nearly new English-built four-seated open-carriage, with lamps and pole, by Jones and Davis.
Also,
Properties of a Gentleman.
A first-class second-hand English-built high-wheeled dog-cart, by Bennian and Healey.
Just landed.
Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature brougham of different sizes.
Few Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.
The Properties of Gentlemen.
One second-hand cab buggies, on C springs, by James Henderson, Glasgow.
A first-rate English-built four-wheeled dog-cart, with lamps and shaft, by Rogers and Co.
Just Landed,
A very handsome and small light park phaeton, on C spring, by Messrs. Nass Brothers, Longacre.
Just Landed.
1 first-class high-wheeled Malvern dog-cart, with Collenge patent axles, lacewood shafts, painted dark blue, and lining to match, by Windower.
A second-hand English-built mail phaeton or waggonnette with lamps and shaft.
The Property of a Gentleman.
2 very small self-driving pony phaeton with lamps and shafts.
Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay,
11th August, 1869.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Jolly Boat lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

FOR SALE, a BILLIARD TABLE, by Burroughs and Watts, in good order, Lamps, Cues, &c., and Fittings complete; also a new cloth.—For particulars apply to the MESS SERGEANT, Officers' Mess, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Colaba.

FRESH ARRIVAL for the SEASON of GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS per OVERLAND MAIL of the 24th ultimo.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER has the pleasure to inform his Patrons and the Public that he has just received per s.s. "SUMATRA" his annual supply of a fresh shipment of Seeds from the most celebrated seed-growing establishment in England.

This consignment has been specially selected for this climate by experienced gardeners and seed men, and no expense has been spared to insure the seeds being of the best and latest crops, and although the prices charged may be somewhat in excess of those generally quoted, yet H. R. B. is certain purchasers favouring him with order will be amply repaid by the excellent quality of these Seeds. Among the varieties are the following:—

Packets in tin cases of Garden Seeds of 37 varieties, Ditto Ditto of Flower Do. of 30 varieties, and the annexed may be had loose by weight to any quantity; namely, White Knolekole, White Drumhead Cabbage, Crimson But, Cawliflower, White Celery, Parsley, Lettuce Cos and Drumhead, French and other Beans of sorts, Peas of sorts, French Breakfast and Turnip Radish, Red American Turnip, &c., &c.

H. R. Baxter begs to intimate that he is in daily expectation of the arrival of a further supply of Vegetable Seeds of the latest crops from the Cape of Good Hope per s. s. "COSSACK."

JUST RECEIVED, an invoice of SADdlery, by J. A. Owen, of Leicester-square, Maker to the Royal Family, consisting of the following:—

Lady's white quilted Doeskin Saddles with Bridles.
Gentlemen's Hunting Ditto Ditto with Ditto.
Infantry Officer's Saddles with Regulation Bridles.
A few sets of double and single permanent plating Harness.
The property of a Gentleman left the Presidency.
A second-hand serviceable Bullock Dummy or Nuggur Cart to be sold cheap to close the account.
Also a set of serviceable second-hand plated double Harness.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.

No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.

To ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, &c.—The SUBSCRIBERS OFFER for SALE about 2,800 square feet of Messrs. Arrowsmith's PARQUET FLOORING, just arrived, per ship British Admiral. The pattern can be seen, and other information obtained, on application.

Just received, a few 6 and 8 inch Double Barrel LIFT PUMPS.
STONEBREAKERS' HAMMERS.
LOWMOOR PLATES ⅛ and ½ inch thick.
PLATES suitable for GIRDER, making ¼ and ⅜ inch thick 8 and 12 feet long, 2, 2½ and 3 feet wide.
GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON, No. 24 Gauge.
Ditto ditto ditto No. 16 ditto.
CAST IRON PIPES, 2 to 12 inches dia.
ENGINEERS' and CONTRACTORS' TOOLS.
Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipe.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
Hardware.
One 14 H. P. Portable Engine, complete.
One Pumping Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.
Haley's Jacks from 2 to 20 tons.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

14 Meadow Street.

COLT'S
New Patent CENTRAL FIRE Cartridge
REVOLVERS,

While doing away with nipples and the necessity of capping the same, have retained all the best qualities of the Original Colt's Pistol. In length of range, accuracy of fire, force of penetration, simplicity of construction, and durability, they surpass all other Metallic Cartridge Revolvers. Holsters, Belts, Pouches, Ammunition.

Price Lists free. Address—

COLT'S FIRE ARMS COMPANY.
14, PALL MALL, LONDON.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

This day, Wednesday, the 25th instant, Messrs. Nusserwanjee, Culliandass and Co. will sell by public auction, at 1 o'clock P. M., at their rooms, Meadow Street, No. 30, opposite the late premises of the Bank of Bombay—

A quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, as madapollams, Turkey red chintz, duck, muslin, woollen cloth, domets, flannels, &c.

2 cases meat safe.
3 do. porcelain toys.
A few dozen clarets with capsules.
Do. do. port of E. J. Brand & Co. black seal.
Do. do. madeira do. green seal.
Do. do. do. Gordon & Co. yellow seal.
Do. do. port crowned black seal.
2 cases pictures.
2 do. imitation queenine.
2 do. windows and doors, spring curtains.
An invoice of Bohemian glassware, consisting of ruby, golden, cut glass, and of assorted patterned lamps of kerosine oil.
20 cases chimneys.
1 do. cotton wicks.
2 do. sponge lamps for globes.
5 do. hand lamps.
2 do. eau-de-cologne and lavender water.
On account of the concerned—
2 cases wax matches.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 25th August 1869.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY.
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

This day, Wednesday, the 25th inst., at 4 P M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will, with the consent of the mortgagee, submit to public auction, on the premises, all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate in the island of Bombay, at Shamjee Hussajee Street, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 52, and containing by admeasurement 338 3-9th square yards (be the same little more or less,) and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Khoja Kurrimally Soorjee, on or towards the south by the property of the late Khoja Khan Mahomed Hubibbhoy, on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage, and on or towards the west by the said Shamjee Hussajee street.

N. B.—Vehar water laid on to these premises right up to the top storey; the building is thoroughly ventilated and consequently very healthy, and the house is well-known amongst the Khojah community as Sajunbhoy Meerally's house.

SALE OF ZANZIBAR CLOVES.

To-morrow, Thursday, the 26th inst., at 3 P.M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, in the godown of the Hon'ble Mungulduss Nuthoobhoy, in Modee Street, Fort, by order of Shaw Damodher Runchord, on account of Khoja John Mahomed Megjee:—

200 bags Zanzibar cloves.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On Monday, the 30th instant, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms.

An invoice of 49 packages hardware, platedware, fancy goods, &c. landed from the ship Lord Strathnairn, consisting of—

Wrought iron fire-proof deed or treasury safes, 24 by 18 by 18, 30 by 20 by 20, 36 by 24 by 24, by Cartwright, Davis and Withers; cut Flemish tacks, measuring tapes, powder flasks, cash-boxes, single and double-barrel guns and rifles, with bar-locks and walnut stocks, carriage varnish, plated dish covers, velvet pile and Brussels hearthrugs, portable folding bedsteads, bright patent mail axles, with long bolts and wrenches, a double door, deed, fire, and thief proof safe, with Chubb's patent lock, small deed chest inside, and money drawers 36 by 36 by 24, assorted fancy vest buttons, percussion caps, plated mounted single harness, steel thimbles, plated mounted gig, phaeton, and brougham lamps, plated engraved double handle salvers, oval papier machie trays, inlaid pearl, burnished gilt cruet frames, gilt ear-rings and brooches, butter coolers, Turkey sponge, carriage springs, brass pulies, &c., &c.

PRIVATE SALE.

A pair of fast-trotting grey Arab horses, will go either in single or double harness, or in saddle, sound in every respect. Can be seen at a day's notice.

A set of best plated double harness, nearly new.

Bombay, 25th August, 1869. CRAWFORD & Co.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE AND Co.
NEAR THE DOCKYARD, MAZAGON.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY for SALE by Public Auction, by order of the Trustees of the Estate of Sadanund Gunput Bhundarie, and with the consent of Thucker Morarjee Mooljee, and Tricumjee Mooljee, the mortgagees.

Bapoojee Hormusjee will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned 3 Lots of Landed Properties on the undermentioned dates:—

LOT No. 1.

On Wednesday, the 25th day of August, at 4 o'clock p. m., on the premises, all that piece of parcel of land or ground, together with the dwelling house, standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in Colebhat Wady on the North side thereof; in sub-district of Bhooleshwur; assessed by the Collector of Assesment under No. 101; and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 633, containing by admeasurement 238 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the house of Morarjee Premjee, on or towards the West by the property of Vizbukundass Haribhoy, on or towards the North by the public road, and on or towards the South by the property of the said Vizbukundass Haribhoy.

LOT No. 2.

On Thursday, the 23th day of August, at 4 o'clock p. m., on the premises, all that oart or piece or parcel of land or ground commonly called or known as The Oart, situate, lying, and being at New Hunuman Street without the Fort: together with all that chawl or range of buildings, and messuage, and tenement bungalow, shed, and stable, standing thereon on the North side of the said Hunuman Street in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 98, 99, 100, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 236, and now standing in the name of the late Rawooble, widow of the late Gunput Bapshia Bhundarie, and bounded as follows; that is to say on the East by the house of Anundjee Heerjee, on the West by the house of Wassudew Babajee Dewla, on the North by the oart of Norotumdass Norrondass, and on the South by the public New Hunuman Street.

LOT No. 3.

On Friday, the 27th day of August, at 4 o'clock p. m., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, used as a Firewood Warehouse, situate, lying, and being in New Hunuman Lane, on the North side thereof, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur; registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 96, 98, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the East by the house of Anundjee Heerjee, on the West by the vacant ground of the said Anundjee Heerjee, on the North by the property Joshee Rugoonath Cristnajee, and on the South by the public New Hunuman Street.

The Title Deeds and the conditions of sale of the above properties may be seen on applying to Mr. Cumroodin Tyabjee, at his office in Forbes Street.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE, Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd August 1869.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Erysipelas.—Much difficulty is often experienced in eradicating the cause of erysipelas from the system. Till that is effectually done this inveterate disease is always hovering about, ready again to take possession of those predisposed to the disorder, under the slightest derangement of health. Immunity from a relapse is gained with the greatest certainty by using Holloway's purifying Pills, as they remove the hidden source of the disease from the blood. They correct so kindly, yet energetically, the circulation and digestion, that erysipelas soon departs. These Pills likewise strengthen the stomach, and regulate the liver and kidneys; thus the disorder disappears from the interior as the disfigurements depart from the skin.

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